

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.

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LETTERS FROM PROF. NASH.—No. 3.

VISIT TO MR. MILWARD—THE DUKE OF PORTLAND'S
WATER-MEADOWS.

LONDON, September 8, 1853.

WHILE at the meeting of the Royal Society, at Gloucester, I had the good fortune to be introduced, together with the Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, of Worcester, Mass., to Mr. MILWARD, one of the Stewards of the Society. After some conversation on the object of our visit to England, Mr. MILWARD invited us to visit him in Nottinghamshire; said his place was distant from London about one hundred miles; appointed a day when he would be at home; directed us with regard to our best way of getting to his place; and received our promise to visit him on the day appointed. The great object of our visit was to see his farming. Mr. MILWARD resides at Thurgaston Priory, a few miles from Newark, where he cultivates some five hundred acres of excellent land, and lets to others about three times as much more, making in all about two thousand acres. On reaching the place at the appointed time, we were most kindly received by Mr. and Mrs. MILWARD, and hospitably entertained at their house. On the morning of the next day, Mr. MILWARD, with a fine pair of horses and a driver, took us over his land, showed his crops, and explained his mode of cultivation. There was nothing very peculiar about it. He said, this liquid manuring might do; he did not know: it must be tried further. Guano was good; he did not know how far it would be wise to import it. He had a high opinion of bone-dust for the wheat crop, but it must be applied to the previous turnip crop, and that crop must be fed off on the ground. Farm-yard manure was the best, after all, carted on in the old way, and thoroughly incorporated with the soil. He said, If you will manage to make a great deal of farm-yard manure, put it on plentifully, and then keep the ground clean, you will get good crops. He referred to his own crops as proof. They were good. We had seen no better wheat, barley, and oats, nor so good turnips.

Mr. MILWARD is one of those men with whom it is a happiness to fall acquainted; is a large landholder, carries on a large farm, hunts foxes occasionally, is a judge of the county court, holds an important office in the Royal Agricultural Society, is now actually building a beautiful church mostly at his own expense, can do almost any thing, and talk well on nearly every subject; in short, is a sort of universal genius, just what the English call *clever*. This word,

you are aware, is not used by them as by us. In America, a man is *clever*, if he means no harm. Here he is not *clever* unless he is capable, smart, and talented. To abstain from mischief is no part of cleverness, in the English sense. The greatest rascal may be the cleverest man in the land. An omnibus-driver told me that a clever man is one that cheats like mischief and gets rich. He said he was not clever; if he had been, he would not be driving from Pall-Mall to the Bank all his life. This man pointed out the house of Mr. Hudson, the Railroad King, and said that he was the cleverest man in all England. I do not believe that Mr. MILWARD is clever, in the driver's sense of the term, for I conclude that he is more famous for spending money generously than getting or hoarding it. But he is clever in both the American and the true English sense—kind-hearted and talented; a man with whom you would like to converse all day; one from whom a foreigner might be constantly learning. This opportunity we had; for after he had showed us his own crops, he carried us on past the fine fields of his neighbors. Between driving his own horses, and posting, a remarkably pleasant but expensive mode of travelling, he took us a round of not less than fifty miles. In the course of it, we passed through Lord MANVERS' estate, over that of the Earl of Scarboro', through the park of the Duke of Newcastle, to the Duke of Portland's manor. It was this especially that we wished to see. In passing through the park of the Duke of Portland, in our way to his water-meadows, which were the great object of our visit, we passed by the scene of the real or *fictional* Robin Hood's exploits. Here the Duke has recently erected a monument, in the form of a good sized two-story dwelling-house, occupied as such, I believe, by one of his dependants, with nothing peculiar in its appearance, except that it is of the most durable materials, and built with uncommonly thick walls, as if to be the most enduring memorial of the Robin Hood locality. On the front of it are inscribed these words: "Inmemor Struis domos sepulchri," which may be liberally translated: "Build houses as if you were to live for ever," or, in other words, "build for posterity;" a maxim which Englishmen seem to apply to all their structures.

We came at length to the famous water-meadows, one of three hundred acres, the other much less. Here, at the lower and smaller meadow, we stopped. A river, of a good size for a mill-stream, with rather impure water, passes through a considerably wide valley. Owing to a fall at some distance above, it was possible to turn this river out of its course, and carry it along the side-hill at a level twelve or fifteen feet higher than the natural bed of the river. It might then be led out of the new channel, and made to irrigate the land between the new

and the old channels. But would it be of any use to carry water upon land already so full of water that it was good for nothing? Such were the Duke of Portland's reasonings, as I understand, thirty years ago. Some experiments which had then been made satisfied him that irrigation would be of little use unless a large portion—nearly the whole—of the water let on could pass freely through the surface, and be carried off through the sub-soil. This land, he thought, should be underdrained, or irrigation would be useless. There was a difficulty. The original bed of the river was too high to admit of the tiles emptying themselves in it. If the Duke of Newcastle, who held below, would join with him, the bed of the stream could be lowered, and the mud taken from it be of much value for their uplands. The Duke of Portland sent him a proposition, to the effect that it might be done to their mutual advantage. He received a reply that did not please him. Great folks sometimes have their hearts at variance, as well as smaller ones. All this was very much as happens on a smaller scale with two farmers, the one below acting the dog-in-the-manger part, in refusing to go into an improvement which would be mutually beneficial; and I wish that the one up the valley could always come off as well as the Duke of Portland did. He found, that by draining his land into a broad, shallow well, on the side of the river, just where it enters the Duke of Newcastle's land, and then raising the water out of this well into the river by artificial means, he could make his improvements independently of his noble neighbor. Accordingly, he turned the stream out of its old channel; carried it along the slope above the land to be irrigated; and then, after thoroughly draining his meadow into the well, made use of a small portion of the water in the new channel, to turn a wheel by which the water from the well is raised and thrown into the old and lower channel of the river, just where it enters the Duke of Newcastle's land. It works to a charm. The wheel used to raise the water is of iron. This, together with the machinery connected, looks as if he had built it *inmemor sepulchri*, or to last for ever. Night and day, summer and winter, with no cessation it does its work; and it requires but a small part of the water from the new bed of the river to turn it, probably not more than one tenth of the whole, leaving all the rest for purposes of irrigation. The land below the new bed of the river is laid out in a succession of sloping terraces. From the river (in its new channel) the water flows evenly over the upper terrace. At the lower edge of this, it is intercepted by another channel, over which it flows again, and irrigates the second terrace, and so on, till the whole is irrigated. By means of sluices and gates, he has perfect control of it; can let the water on or shut it off at pleasure; and can irrigate any portion of it without

letting the water on the rest. At the lower end of the lot, on the line of the Duke of Newcastle, is a waste-gate, through which any excess of water beyond what is wanted for irrigation and for working the wheel is carried off into the old bed of the river.

Mr. MELLOWS, the farmer of that part of the Duke of Portland's estate, invited us in, set on wine and beer, and the bread and cheese, and gave us an account of the experiment. It has been in operation twenty-five years. The land before produced nothing of any value. Immediately after the irrigation was commenced, it produced great crops, and he thought then that it would not continue to do as well; could not see there was much manure in the water; believed it was acting as a temporary stimulus only; but twenty-five years had passed, and there was no diminution, but rather an increase of the crop. Mr. MELLOWS showed us four and a half acres, from which he had just taken thirteen loads of hay, as one of the four crops which this land produces; the first, in the spring, being fed off, the next two mowed, and the last, in the fall, being fed off again. He said he thought the loads would weigh twenty-five cwt. each; that the last was on the cart, and that we could go and see it. We did so, and we thought he had over-estimated much; that it would give less than a ton of perfectly dried hay, possibly not over eighteen cwt. But the crop was enormous at that, considered as only one of four crops in a year. Mr. MELLOWS dwelt, as well he might, on the value of this meadow as a means of enriching his uplands; said that with the manure made from the water-meadow, he was making all his farm (eight hundred acres) better every year, and that without buying manure, except bones for his turnips.

We went from this to the upper water-meadow, which contains three hundred acres. The process here is much the same, except there is no occasion for raising drainage-water by artificial means. This meadow extends along the river, I should think, from one to two miles. It is exceedingly beautiful, and produces, as the lower meadow does, four crops a year. We saw the bailiff who has charge of sixteen hundred acres which the Duke farms on his own account, and he told us the same story about the effect on the uplands; said they had done buying manure; that it had long been a rule to make the farm enrich itself, and that the crops of the whole were constantly improving since the draining and irrigation of the meadow. One important item, stated by Mr. MELLOWS, respecting the four and a half acres, from which he had just taken thirteen loads, I have inadvertently omitted. Mr. M. said that this was the first year after seeding; that he will expect less next year, and still less the third, by which time it will require new seed again; so that the produce of this year must be regarded as above the average. The crop on the whole of both meadows was large, as we very well knew, by seeing some parts of it standing, others in the cock, and others in the swath; and even the stubble, where the crop had been removed, indicated sufficiently to the practised eye, that an immense crop had been taken off.

After returning from an excursion over these and other estates, of not less than fifty miles, in which, among other curious things, we saw in one park twelve hundred deer feeding, and in another, rabbits beyond computation, Mrs. MELLOWS received us to an excellent supper; after

which, despite a warm invitation to stay two or three days, we went on our way, exceedingly grateful for the kindness we had received. Mr. and Mrs. M.'s attentions, and exertions even, in behalf of us, strangers as we were, formed the conversation of many a mile, and will never be forgotten.

All with whom I have conversed on the subject of irrigation, agree that the land, if the subsoil be at all tenacious, should be underdrained. Some say it should be under-drained if the subsoil be ever so porous. This must be nonsense; for if the water passes freely off, what matters it whether it pass in artificial pipes, or in the natural pores of the earth? Land with a porous subsoil never requires draining.

The Duke of Portland's improvements have been made at an enormous expense, apparently in the most expensive manner possible, and yet he has satisfied some of the most inquisitive practical men of England, that the income gives him eight per cent. on the outlay. I have not examined the statistics, as published in the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society*, and I know not how it is.

INDIAN CORN.

INDIAN CORN is worthy of the title of King of the Cereals, at least in these United States: when every other grain-bearing plant is eaten up by insects, or fails from the caprice of the seasons, Indian corn is in its glory. My never-failing test of a good farmer is, to ask him the simple question, "How is your corn crop?" if he says it was "destroyed by hot weather and drouth," I set him down among the impracticable denouncers of God's bounty, because this same hot weather is the salvation of a crop planted early on well-drained, manured, cultivated fields. Here is a farmer who waited until the 1st of June for his land to dry before he could plant it: his corn did not get far enough ahead to avail itself of the hot weather, hence the hot weather, not the farmer, bears the blame of the failure of crop. Per contra, the man who plowed and planted early his well-drained field, worked among his tall corn during the hot weather, making artificial water in the soil, so that the drouth only helped to increase his crop, realized 150 bushels of ears to the acre this season. This has been a remarkable season in Seneca Co., as favorable to the good farmer as it has been disastrous to the shiftless one, who depended on the season alone to make up for his delinquency; but in the latter case the season, not the farmer, always has to bear the blame.

When will farming be on a par with the other trades in improvement? Not as long, I fear, as farmers can contrive to live from the soil without compensating it for its misuse. One half the *soi-disant* farmers in Western New-York grow but little corn, wheat, or pork, for sale. The general excuse is, not the want of land, but the high price of labor and the lack of manure. The waste of animal manure, or rather the neglect to save and apply it economically, is one of the crying delinquencies of a Western farmer; he looks upon the soil as his indefeasible inheritance, which hard usage even ought not to alienate; and it would seem that nothing short of an entire failure of crop can disabuse him of his error. But we have among us an amateur farmer, who has sold two crops of tobacco from three acres for \$2,200. He avers that the urine he has saved in cisterns from his fatting cattle and swine, is worth ten times as much, by actual weight, as the urea-exhausted manure from the farmer's yard. This man is taunted by farmers with employing extraneous capital in his farming: but I would ask, What excuse is this for a farmer to waste or misapply his capital and labor?

It rarely enters into the philosophy of a farmer of Western New-York that it is profitable to soil cows during a drouth in summer. We

have now thousands of milch cows nearly dried up: all the fall feed they can get must go, not to milk, but to make up lost flesh; but our farmers say, and lay the unction to their souls, that the high price of butter will make up for the deficiency in quantity and loss of flesh in the cow.

N'IMPORTE.

Waterloo, Sept. 19th, 1853.

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF SALMON.

A MEETING of the salmon-fishing proprietors in the river Tay was lately held at Perth, for the purpose of considering the question of the artificial propagation of salmon. The chief speaker was Mr. THOMAS ASHWORTH, from Ireland, who stated that his brother and he have, at the present time, about 20,000 young salmon in ponds, produced by artificial means, which are daily fed with suitable food. His brother and himself having purchased the Galway Salmon Fishery in Ireland, they determined to try an experiment there for the artificial propagation of salmon. A suitable place having been fixed upon at Outerard, operations were commenced between the 20th December and the 1st of January last, which was about a month too late, yet boxes were prepared in which the spawn of the salmon were deposited. These boxes were about eighteen inches square and six feet in length, with a zinc grating in the sluice at either end. There were twenty boxes in all, which were filled with gravel or small stones to the depth of six inches. To procure the ova and the milt of the female and male salmon, the fish were taken by small nets on the spawn fords at night, and instantly and without injury put into a tub one fourth full of water. The female fish was first turned on her back, one man holding the tail, another running his hands down each side from the head, and, pressing lightly with his thumbs, the ova was readily discharged into the tub; a similar course readily discharged the milt. About 370 salmon were treated in the same manner, and again returned to the river. Mr. ASHWORTH explained how the ova and milt were mixed in the tub, and then taken out of it with a cup and deposited in the boxes, when it was covered with additional gravel. There were at present about twenty thousand young salmon alive and thriving in these ponds, from two inches to three inches in length. The fine zinc gratings were used to prevent both trout and insects from getting into the ponds, as they were destructive to the salmon fry. The ponds were about twenty yards in length, and twelve to thirteen yards in breadth, and it was intended to keep the young salmon in them for ten months, when they will have grown to about four inches in length. They would then be able to take care of themselves on their way to the sea. He stated also that it was indispensable the young salmon should be fed daily with chopped fleshmeat. The current of water running through the boxes must be pure and free from mud, and great care was required to be taken during the periods of incubation, when the rivers were flooded by heavy rains, to divert the muddy water from the boxes. It took about one hundred days until the spawn gave indications of life. The expense of this plan of artificial propagation he did not estimate to exceed a pound a thousand, which was at the rate of a farthing each salmon. After some discussion, it was resolved that the experiment should be tried in the Tay; and a committee was appointed to adopt the requisite measures.

"AS BIG AS A PIECE OF CHALK."—The "piece of chalk" which recently fell from Dover Cliffs, in England, was fifty feet long, forty feet wide, and sixty feet deep, and is estimated to weigh two thousand tons.

HOME-MADE VINEGAR.—Mix with three gallons of soft (rain) water, one quart of molasses and one pint of yeast. It will ferment and turn to vinegar in four weeks.

 Woman: The last and best of the series. If we may have her for a toast, we won't ask for any but-her.

AGRICULTURAL TOUR IN GERMANY.—NO. 6.

BY COUNT DE GOURCY.

Translated for the American Agriculturist from the Journal d'Agriculture Pratique.

ON my return to STRASBURG, my first visit was to the OSTWALD House of Refuge for children, founded by the municipal corporation of the city. It is a very large establishment, as commodious and convenient as possible, without useless luxuries. I entered OSTWALD just at the time the inmates were going out, and found the director seated on the porch, quietly smoking his pipe. I requested permission to visit the farm; he ordered an overseer to accompany me, and resumed his seat.

This individual walked along without any conversation, as he could not answer my inquiries on agricultural matters.

The pupils of the establishment are separated into two sleeping-rooms, according to their age. I was informed that the Government, with a view to prevent young persons being detained in the prisons, had projected two new buildings at OSTWALD, calculated to accommodate as many inmates as there are at present in the old one; this very laudable intention inspires a hope that the institution will be placed on a better footing, with a more complete and efficient arrangement. I am told scarcely a week passes without some escape being made. At METTRAY, on the contrary, where the inmates are five times more numerous, nothing is more rare.

OSTWALD and METTRAY are, nevertheless, made up of the same elements; but their management is essentially different.

Travelling through ALSACE, on the railroad, I found myself seated in a car with one of the sisters of charity of the convent of CARMES, in the VOSGES. She was a woman already advanced in years. Having lost her sight by cataract, she had undergone three operations, twice without success; the third, performed by Mr. CLARK, son of an English prisoner of war, settled at VERDUN, restored her sight perfectly, but she suffered so much that she was confined to her bed four months; her nerves were still so much affected, that she was obliged to travel to restore them. She had been on a tour for six weeks when I met her, and was going to spend a day at each sister's house, established in various parts of ALSACE, but all emanating, like herself, from the PORTIEUX Convent, near CARMES. During the time she was at VERDUN, Mr. CLARK had given sight to a child born blind by cataract. One may travel far, without finding another equally clever operator.

From STRASBURG to NIEDERBROUN, a distance of about thirty miles, I crossed a well-cultivated tract, covered with various crops, almost all in good condition, though in many spots the soil was very bad, especially where a gravelly sand prevailed, resting on white sand, such as is used for scouring copper pans; this sand is in many places only about ten inches from the surface. I saw, on the BISCHWILLER common, meadows of considerable extent, which they had ruined by cutting a bed of excellent turf from two to three feet deep, used for fuel in the numerous manufactories of this canton, which are very interesting to visit. When the turf is cut, the soil is used for hop-plantations, which flourish in this region. The vicinity is covered with them.

On my arrival at NIEDERBROUN, the rain prevented me from seeing any thing. I set out on the following morning early for WISSEMBOURG;

the distance is about twenty-five miles. The route is across a mountainous country, where I observed very fine woods of magnificent oaks; and villages, the outskirts of which are very well cultivated. The majority of the houses give indications of comfort. Their fruit trees are very fine, especially the walnuts.

M. MANSUY had been mentioned to me as a clever cultivator; he is from LORRAINE originally; my father was acquainted with him. I visited him, and he showed me his farm, containing thirty acres. A portion of the land is moist and heavy; the balance is light land, resting on a sub-soil of red sand. This soil produces nothing less than fine crops.

M. MANSUY manures his land every three years, applying about twenty cubic yards to the acre; to this he adds nearly 2,000 gallons of liquid. All the crops on this farm are remarkably fine; carrots are sown in rows between the rape. M. MANSUY grows two kinds of maize, one for fodder and the other for the grain. I observed at his place a very good soiling crop, made up, according to the method recommended by M. DEZEMERIS, of forty-day maize, buckwheat, millet, vetches, six-week peas, and white mustard. Separate portions of the field have been sown with these different plants, so as to afford an opportunity of saving the seed.

The rape and other plants which require the use of the hoe, are sown in rows, by means of a small sowing machine. The lucerne here is in excellent condition. The natural meadows are converted into cultivated fields, and are much more productive in this state. The proprietor is at present engaged in founding an agricultural school. He has brought from NANCY a very clever gardener, and a professor of agriculture from Baden.

I afterwards visited M. GAUGLER, postmaster. His farm consists of about fifty acres of arable land, and the same of meadow; in addition to this, he has twelve and a half acres of vineyard, which he manures each year, applying about ten tons to the acre.

He has three very large cows, and one of very small size; they are of the Baden stock; their color is similar to that of the Schwitz cattle. The smallest, when lately calved, gives about twenty quarts of milk daily; the large ones, which are very fine animals, do not give much more.

M. GAUGLER keeps eighteen horses. A portion of these are used as relays for the mail-coaches. Those which run, in addition to the usual allowance, are supplied with ten quarts of oats per day. The common allowance is, in winter, five pints of oats and twelve pounds of hay, divided into three feeds; in addition to this, they are allowed, at each feed, beets, carrots, or Jerusalem artichokes, cut raw, and cooked potatoes, the whole mixed with hay and cut straw. The allowance of roots is twelve pounds at each feed. This is sufficient for the working horses, which are not used for travelling. He allows one pound of salt per week for each horse. This is scarcely sufficient, but he knows that the grooms take more, and some purchase with their own money an additional allowance for their horses.

This farmer, like M. MANSUY, keeps in cisterns into which salt is thrown, the leaves furnished by the cultivated crops, carefully collected when the roots are taken up. He procures at the post-office a large quantity of manure, and also from the town. He uses about two hundred

one-horse loads of city refuse, and purchases manure besides.

The average produce of his wheat per acre is from thirty to thirty-five bushels, though it often reaches forty-five when it follows a crop of lucerne, where the field is broken up after having lain four or five years. After a crop of lucerne, he takes on this strong soil, rape the first year; second, wheat; third, rye; fourth, barley or oats; fifth, vetches or feeding peas; sixth, wheat.

All these crops are produced without manure. He only takes four crops in succession, without adding manure, from the broken up lucerne field, where the soil is light. But generally he is convinced that as good crops are produced here as on the heavy soil. The light land, however, is worth only from \$160 to \$240 per acre, so that the heavier portion is worth from \$480 to \$560.

The rate of wages for men of ordinary strength and ability is about thirty cents per day. The women selected from the best workers receive twenty cents; they reap the grain with a sickle. Rape yields from twenty-eight to thirty-two bushels per acre, and as much as thirty-five on broken-up lucerne ground; the average yield of oats is from fifty-five to sixty-five bushels per acre. M. GAUGLER obtained one year nearly twenty-five tons of beets per acre. Clover gave an average of about three and a half tons per acre, and lucerne double that quantity. He gives much attention to Jerusalem artichokes, which he cultivates in the following manner: He gives them an ordinary allowance of manure, and leaves them four years in succession in the same field. The third year he renews the supply of manure. By this course his best soil yields about thirty tons per acre the first year, twenty the second, and about twenty-five the third, on account of the reapplication of manure; and the fourth year the produce is about twenty tons; after which the artichokes are replaced by a crop of potatoes, which, in weeding, affords an opportunity of destroying the artichokes remaining in the ground. After this he sows vetches, which are cut with the remaining stems of artichokes; this eradicates them. He has tried salt for asparagus, and transplanted beets at the rate of two and a half pounds per acre. These two crops have been benefited by it very materially.

THE FARMER'S WIFE.

WITH what cautious step should the farmer's wife enter the pathway of life's duties! I have been thinking of late that she needs an *education* for her sphere as truly as the ecclesiastic does to administer to us the Word of Life. She must be a student; she must know *herself*—must form a true relish for her life, just as the artist does for painting. Her eye must not be captivated by gay and gaudy ornament, however they may dazzle and shine and adorn the wife of the millionaire. Her attire should be a meek and quiet spirit. 'Tis true, the plain and useful in life seldom please upon a transient view; but when they have once pleased you, they please you for ever after. Only the heedless and injudicious are caught by the allurements of sensual pleasure. The farmer's wife must be a reasoner, and she will easily learn that all is not gold "that shines." However wisely and well one may pursue wealth, honor, or power, he can never be secure against disappointment; but in the pursuit of virtue it is not so, since every honest and spirited endeavor after virtue is virtue in some degree, which, if we do not slacken our endeavors, will lead us on to a greater, until our goodness shines more and more "unto a perfect day."—*Exchange.*

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WINDHAM COUNTY (CONN.) CATTLE SHOW.

We hoped to have been present at this show, but not being able to attend, we solicited a report from a friend, which we present below. We have a word to say in reference to the agricultural enterprise of Windham county. We have visited and lectured in several towns in this county, and know of few localities where there is so great an interest in agricultural improvement, and where there is so much real advancement noiselessly going forward. The farmers are supplying themselves with an abundance of agricultural reading, and are continually making experiments to test the value of new theories. Last winter they united together and procured some fifty or sixty lectures on agriculture, and also formed a Farmers' Institute, at which a number of their young men, from different towns, met together and spent a month with a teacher in close study of agricultural chemistry, in order to learn the elements of this science sufficiently to read and understand works on scientific agriculture.

We must not fail, however, to mention the Farmers' Clubs which have been formed in several towns. At these, farmers meet weekly for a part or the whole of the year, and familiarly describe their own experience and practice, and discuss different modes of farming. We cannot here enter into a detail of the great benefits of these club meetings to each member. We believe them one of the most efficient means of improvement in the reach of farmers. Agricultural books, and articles from agricultural papers are read and discussed at their meetings; the cause of success which may have followed the practice of any one of their number is brought out and explained, and bad practices are criticised. We heard more than one member of these town clubs of Windham county say that he had actually gained scores if not hundreds of dollars' worth of paying knowledge from the weekly meetings.

BROOKLYN, Windham Co.
September 30, 1853.

I promised to give you some account of our cattle-show, but I was so thoroughly engrossed with the arrangements, that I gained no opportunity to gratify my own eyes by a careful observation of the material that composed it. It rained with unusual vigor through the night preceding and most of the forenoon. This season with us has been remarkable for heavy rains, but this "out-Heroded Herod." There was every reason to suppose the active men of the Society would feel the disappointment of a failure; but, to the surprise of all, a spirit was manifested that water could not allay. The entries of stock were more numerous, and those who took note say, the average of quality was beyond last year's show. I noticed many fine animals; and the exhibition of working oxen was especially good. Horses, sheep, and swine were well represented, and the county has no reason to be ashamed of the exhibition of 1853. The display of fruit and flowers in the Hall was very fine. The season has been unpropitious, and the ravages of the palmer-worm in June worked detriment to the apple crop; but the show of apples from Pomfret was excellent. Pears did not figure so numerously as in some of our city horticultural shows, but many of the specimens of the best varieties were worthy of the place of honor in any collection.

The ladies, as usual, did their part; and the bread, butter, and cheese gave evidence that the exquisite display of skill and taste afforded in the numerous works demanding the exercise of those qualities, was not made at the expense of the more homely avocations. The wives and daughters of our farmers certainly have shown that they are as much at home in the *useful* as

they are in the *ornamental* arts of life. The address, by W. S. KING, Esq., was listened to by an attentive and appreciative audience. An out-of-door address was intended, but the weather rendered it necessary to occupy the church, which was kindly granted for the occasion. The exercises of the day were closed by the reading of the reports of committees, and the award of premiums. Much satisfaction was expressed by all at the pleasant passage of the day, notwithstanding its unpropitious beginning; and the friends of the Society have more reason to feel encouraged than they would have had at a successful show on a *pleasant*, day as there was a manifestation of interest under no small difficulty. The attendance at the Hall was more numerous than last year. We may look upon the Windham County Society as a successful enterprise, and shall hope for rapid progress in agriculture in the section under its influence.

I have a word to say on the matter of Agricultural Societies, which may be in season, as this is the period when they are in the ascendant. They are useful institutions, and will continue to do a great amount of good. Their annual exhibitions make a holiday, and an innocent one—*innocent per se*—and bring all classes together, for all are interested. They elevate the standard of excellence in products, by bringing the *best of all* for the observation of *all*; but they fail in much good they might accomplish, from the lack of any element of perpetuity: they are periodical, annual energies, when they might be constant ones.

Let every County Society take measures to establish a farmers' club in every town, providing subjects for discussion, detailing such experiments as it may be desirable to have generally tried, receiving reports of these clubs, and embodying such portion as may be useful in the Transactions of the Society. Every club will feel that the Society goes through the year, and that there is something more than a machine to make a cattle show. I offer this for the consideration of the friends of improvement in agriculture, and would be glad to see some plan offered to make the clubs integral portions of the County Societies: to make the clubs *first* would be desirable. I have just finished getting in six acres of wheat. If wheat can be raised profitably in eastern Connecticut, I am determined to find it out; that spring wheat can, I have reason to know.

H. A. D.

MY FATHER AND THE GOAT BILLY.

Less than a hundred miles from Syracuse, lives an old farmer, whose given-name is ZURY—a hard-working, honest old Englishman, owning a good farm of over a hundred acres, and two faithful boys, who have been brought up to wield the "agricultural implement." From one of these I have my story.

Old ZURY has an old goat on the farm, called Billy, who is not one of the most peacefully-disposed creatures in the world, and on this account, the boys take no little delight in putting his lordship on his taps, once in a while, by way of amusement. For a long time the old man had noticed that when Billy came home at night he was completely covered with mud and water, and old ZURY could not imagine how he should become so, so he determined, if possible, that he would find out the cause of poor Billy's daily misfortune.

One day he left the boys to pick up the rakes, &c., after a hard day's work at haying—and walked around to the ridge where Billy generally kept himself; it was about time for the goat to go to the house, but there he lay, quiet and dry; so old ZURY seated himself behind a stump, determined to watch his movements for that night, at any rate. He had not been there more than fifteen minutes, when who should he see coming along the ridge but the two boys; his first impulse was to tell them to keep back, but upon second-thought, he said nothing.

"Take my load, HANK," said DICK; "it's my turn to take the seller to-night."

HANK took DICK's load from his back, and

DICK, going down the hill a little ways, soon showed himself within a few yards of where the goat was lying.

Billy had already caught a glimpse of the boys, and was soon on his feet. HANK laid flat on the ground, and DICK, on the edge of the ridge, now presented a *full front*, which did not seem exactly to please his goatship, for he pointed for him, and down went DICK, to aggravate Bill to a still more desperate lunge; again the signal rose, and Billy jumped; but just as he got within a few feet, DICK lowered himself about two pegs, and Mr. Goat lowered him about fifteen feet into a ditch of marsh-mud and water. HANK had caught sight of a small corner of the old man's hat above the stump, and sloped for the bars, while DICK was not a little surprised at the sudden transformation of the old stump into a human being, and that too, the old man, at fifteen paces, who, by the way, was not one of the most forbearing persons in the world; and as he looked around on the ground, DICK, thinking that a club or stone might possibly be the object of his search, started on a keen jump for the barn. The old man made up his mind that the mystery was solved. That night DICK and HANK didn't come home to supper.

I thought I should not be able to hold myself together, as HANK related the surprise of old ZURY and his son, as they stood face to face.

"But hold on," said he, "I haven't told you the best of it yet. About two weeks from that time, one day me and DICK had been working all day, and we made up our minds that we should find old dad bucked, for he hadn't been in the field at all in the afternoon, and he always kept a good barrel of ale in the cellar; but when we had started, who should we see but the old man edging around the ridge; so DICK and me went over that way. There was old dad, and there was the goat."

We laid flat on the ground, anxious to know what the old man was going to do, when what was our surprise to see him take the exact position DICK had taken a couple of weeks before.

We said nothing, for we hadn't seen any of that kind of sport in a long time. The old man presented rather a *formidable appearance*, but Billy, nothing daunted, pointed for the mark: the old man lowered, but a little too late, for the goat took him "plump." We heard something strike in the mud, and it wasn't Billy, for he stood looking down over the ridge. I and DICK pulled for the barn, and in a few minutes we saw old dad paddling for the house, covered with mire from head to foot.

That night the old man was dressed up in his best clothes. I ventured to ask him if he was going over to see the Deacon.

"See the Deacon! no! Can't a man put on good clothes without going to see the Deacon?"

"Yes," said DICK, leaking out the door; "can't a man go and see the goat, without tumbling in the mud?"

DICK was gone, and old dad looking at me, and then very significantly at a heavy wooden bootjack, I stepped out the back door.—*New-York Spirit of the Times*.

WHAT MAKES CORN GROW?—"I say, Sambo, does ye know what makes de corn grow so fast when you put de manure on it?" "No, I don't hardly, 'cept it makes de groun' stronger for de corn." "Now I jist tell ye. When de corn begins to smell de manure, it don't like de fumery, so it hurries out of de ground, and gits up as high as possible, so as not to breave de bad air."

WHEAT.—Monroe county, in this State, has the honor of producing more wheat than any other county in the Union. In 1845 its crop of wheat was 1,338,585 bushels; in 1850 it was 1,431,653. Increase, in five years, 103,068 bushels. To produce the wheat crop of this county, in 1845, 68,888 acres were harvested, showing an average yield of a fraction less than twenty bushels per acre. The last census does not give the number of acres devoted to the several agricultural staples, but it is believed that this ratio has been considerably increased since.—*Poughkeepsie Telegraph*.

CULTIVATION OF FLAX.

We had the pleasure of listening to a highly interesting lecture on the cultivation of flax, from Prof. JOHN WILSON, the Commissioner from England to the World's Fair of New-York, which was delivered during the late Annual Show of the New-York State Agricultural Society, at Saratoga. The history, character, cultivation, manufacture and statistics of this useful plant, have been a favorite subject of investigation with Prof. W., and we presume he was very distinctly charged, by the British Government, with the duty of pressing its more general cultivation and preparation for market upon American farmers. We accept the information so kindly conveyed, with many thanks to the intelligent gentleman from whom it is received, and hope our farmers will not fail to avail themselves of it. Recent improvements in the preparation of the raw material have greatly increased its value, and will soon, we think, largely augment the product. But there is one suggestion we take the liberty of making to our American public, which Prof. W. omitted to mention. It is, that when our farmers have raised and prepared the flax, our manufacturers had best manufacture it for home consumption, instead of sending it abroad for this purpose.

We had made some notes of the address, but we find Mr. C. M. SAXTON, of this city, has promptly published it entire, in pamphlet form. We make from this the following extracts, and recommend our readers who wish the entire address to procure it from Mr. SAXTON. Price, 25 cents:

DESCRIPTION OF FLAX.

The members of this order, generally, are remarkable for the tenacity of their fibres, the elegance of their shapes, the beauty of their flowers, which are blue, red, or white,* and the emollient and demulcent properties of their seeds. All are harmless, some possessing slight medicinal action; in others, even this is absent. Of these we may cite the *Linum catharticum*, a very common weed, whose leaves contain properties of a purgative character, and the *L. selaginoides*, which is accounted in South America of great use, both as a mild aperient, and as a tonic. Probably these properties pervade the whole order, but have not been remarked in the cultivated flax. Several of its members are plentifully met with in this country as weeds: the *Linum catharticum* is very common on poor lands in Europe, though I believe it is not found on the American continent; the *L. perenne*, (or Siberian flax,) usually on formations containing chalk or lime; the *L. usitatissimum* on cultivated soils; and more rarely the *L. angustifolium*, which is met with on sandy and barren pastures, principally near the sea; while the *Radiola* is well known to all botanists as being met with in moist and boggy places.

Although there are many kinds of flax known to botanists as possessing fibres suitable for textile purposes, the *L. usitatissimum* appears to be the only one which has been employed in cultivation. Of this, Dr. Lindley tells us there are two very different forms, namely:—1. The *L. humile* or *crepitans*, (the Springlein or Klanglein of the Germans,) a plant somewhat shorter and more inclined to branch than the other, and possessing larger capsules, twice as long as the calyx, which burst with considerable elasticity when ripe; its seeds, too, are both larger and of a paler color. 2. The *L. usitatissimum*, or true winter flax, (Winterlein of the Germans,) which has smaller capsules, scarcely longer than the calyx, not bursting with elasticity, but firm-

ly retaining their seeds, which are of a dark brown color. These distinctions do not seem to be very well understood by the growers of flax, though they certainly are of some practical importance. In Austria and Northern Europe, where the winters are severe, and the snow lies too long on the ground to admit of early tillage in the spring, the Winterlein is extensively used and sown in the autumn; the summer season being too short and too hot to admit of the successful cultivation of the Springlein. The general custom in Europe, as in this country, is to sow in the spring, though no doubt, in some of the northern districts, where the ground cannot be got ready sufficiently early in the spring, flax could be advantageously cultivated, if sown in the previous autumn.

Pliny says, "What greater miracle than that there should be a plant which makes Egypt approach nearer to Italy; that there should grow from so small a seed, and upon so slender and short a stalk, that which, as it were, carries the globe itself to and fro!"

Flax not an Exhausting Crop.

Some experiments were made a short time since, by Dr. Hodges, for the purpose of ascertaining the relative proportions of the produce of flax, and also the distribution of the inorganic matter in them. The flax employed had been steeped in the ordinary way, and was found to contain 1.78 of ash. Of this air-dried straw 4000 lbs. weight were taken, which produced—

Of dressed fiber	- - -	500 lbs.
fine tow	- - -	132
coarse tow	- - -	192

Of fiber in all	- - -	824 lbs.
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These products contained—

In the dressed flax	- - -	4.48 lbs. of ash.
fine tow	- - -	2.08 "
coarse tow	- - -	2.56 "

Or in the whole of the fiber 9.12 lbs. of inorganic matter;

so that 59.08 lbs., which the crop had withdrawn from the soil, remained in the useless portions, while only 9.12 lbs. were carried off in the dressed fiber. If we compare these results with those obtained from the analysis of an acre of wheat, for instance, we shall see that while the flax fibre takes away with it 9.12 lbs. of inorganic matter, the wheat crop, grain and straw together, abstract about 365 lbs. from the soil.

Treatment.

After being properly got in, the only care required is *weeding*. It is important that this be done in a careful and effective manner, as the value of the crop depends materially upon its cleanliness. The harvest operations differ slightly from the usual crops; the proper time is determined by the color of the straw and of the seed. The straw should have assumed a yellow color immediately under the branches; and the seed should, on cutting open the capsule, be of a pale brown color.

Improved Method of Preparing for Market.

No sooner, however, had the spinners given their testimony in favor of Watts' fibre, than another process was patented by Buchanan, also of Glasgow, which appears to be an improved application of the same principle as Watts', for the solvent power is clearly not due to the steam as made use of by him, but to the hot water occasioned by its condensation. In this the steeping is effected by repeated immersions in a tank of heated water, arrangements being made by which the temperature is never allowed to exceed a certain degree—a point of great importance, both as regards the abstraction of the azotized extractive matter, and also the quality of fibre produced. It is well known that albuminous solutions, containing even a very small proportion of albumen, (1 in 1000,) coagulate at a temperature of 180°, and then become insoluble; and it is always considered that fibre is more or less injured if exposed beyond a certain high temperature. These two important points have been taken advantage of

in Buchanan's process; the temperature of the steep-liquor is kept within a certain range of temperature, and the operation, both as regards time and produce, more satisfactorily performed. The process is quite *automatic*, thus saving labor and the risks consequent upon carelessness; and the mechanical arrangements by which it is effected are very simple and inexpensive. The flax straw is placed in an open vessel termed the steeping vat, having a false bottom; a boiler generates the steam required; and between these two is placed a suitable vessel, the condenser, of about the same capacity as the open vessel, and communicating with that by a hot-water pipe, and with the boiler by a steam pipe. This centre vessel or condensing chamber is filled with water from the cistern, and steam is then blown in from the boiler. When the latent heat of the steam is absorbed, and condensation no longer takes place, the hot water is driven over into the steeping vat, and completely immerses its contents. The overflow pipe then conveys a portion into a bucket, which, overpowering the balance weights, descends, drawing a chain, which, being attached to the pulleys fixed on to the cocks of the steam pipe and of the condensing pipe, reverses their action by cutting off the steam and turning on a charge of cold water into the condenser. The steam is then rapidly condensed, and the liquor drawn back from the steep vat into which it had previously been forced. This completes the operation of immersion, which recommences immediately: for as soon as the overflow bucket has reached a certain point in its descent, it strikes against a pin, having a screw adjustment, which causes the valve at the bottom to open and discharge its contents into the discharge pipe. The bucket, then relieved of its load, resumes its original position, the balance weights act on the pulleys, which again reverse the cocks, cutting off the cold water sparge, and turning on the steam. This is repeated as often as may be required.

So far as the experiments have gone, it has been found that by ten such immersions the whole of the coloring matter of the flax has been removed. These in practice would not occupy more than three or four hours. This, however, is subject to the test of the operations on a commercial scale which are now in progress in Scotland for carrying out the patent.*

By this process we have these advantages: economy of products, *increased economy of time, only four hours being required instead of twelve*, and, in addition, *great economy of labor*. Another great improvement is claimed by Buchanan—his method of drying the steeped straw preparatory to scutching.

Buchanan's method is entirely different. He proposes to effect the desiccation in the same vat in which the flax was steeped, by means of dry warm air, which is driven through it in unlimited quantities, at a very little expense. The air is readily obtained in the desired state by causing it to pass through porous earthenware pipes set across the lower part of the chimney, which, while heating the air, deprive it of its moisture. These communicate on the one side with a blower driven by the engine, and on the other side with pipe which conveys the heated air to the lower part of the vat containing the flax to be dried. This is all the arrangement needed. The blower drives the air through the earthenware pipes; its temperature is there raised, and moisture abstracted; and entering the bottom of the steeping vat, it comes in contact with the flax and passes through it, absorbing and carrying off the moisture, and leaving the flax in a perfectly dry state. It is then ready to be rolled and scutched. The patentee's experiments induce him to believe that by this process the entire operation of converting the straw into dressed fiber may be effected in the working-day, or twelve hours; and, from the simple nature of the mechanical arrangements and of the materials required, a very moderate outlay would suffice for the formation of an

* M. Broquart considers that white varieties often exhibit a marked difference in the coloring of the leaves, and suggests that a modification may also exist in the tissues of the stems. M. L. Vilmonis is at present experimenting upon the cultivation of white varieties of flax. So far, he considers the fibre to be of a coarser quality.—*Annales de l'Agriculture Francaise*. Fev. 1856.

* The patent for the United States will be carried out by the American Flax Company, of which Mr. Thomas Kimber, Jr., of Philadelphia, is the Managing Director, to whom all applications in reference to it should be made.

establishment equal to the probable produce of a given district. The steeping process being entirely automatic, the cost of labor is very small indeed, and the whole expenses of the operation materially reduced.

Manufacture of Flax in England.

Her imports of dressed fiber (flax and hemp) average, for the last ten years, 70,000 tons per annum; for 1851 they were 124,784 tons, showing an enormous increase; this, at £40 per ton, would amount to £4,991,360 sterling, or nearly \$25,000,000 for these two articles, which could be entirely supplied to her by the United States.

Besides this large amount for fiber, she requires annually a supply of 650,000 quarters of linseed, to be used as seed or for crushing purposes: this requires an outlay of about £1,500,000 sterling, which goes principally to Russia and the northern ports. This country at present does not supply her own demand for linseed oil, as large imports of seed are made every year from the same sources. The cake, however, the residuum of the pressed seed, so valuable as a feeding substance for cattle, is exported in considerable quantities to England, and forms a portion of the large supply which she draws annually from other countries. This averages about 75,000 tons, and amounts to about £500,000. Thus a market already exists in Great Britain for all the surplus flax produced whether in fiber, seed, or cake, which the United States will have to export for many years to come. The produce of 600,000 acres is required to supply the demand of the United Kingdom; while in Ireland, during the past year, only 136,000 acres were cultivated in flax, and probably not a fourth of that quantity in the rest of the kingdom.

In England, in 1851, the Factory Inspectors' Report gives the number of spindles at 265,568; in Scotland, at 303,125; and in Ireland at 500,000: forming a total number of 1,068,698. In France we find the number of spindles to be about 350,000; the establishments being situated chiefly in the departments du Nord, Calvados, Finistere, and Pas de Calais. In Belgium there are about 100,000 spindles in operation; the factories being at Ghent, Liège, Tournai, Malines, and Brussels. Holland possesses only one factory, of about 6000, in Friesland. Russia has two large factories, one at Alexandrovsky and the other at Moscow, together numbering about 50,000 spindles. Austria possesses eight factories, with about 30,000 spindles in operation. In the states of the Zollverein about 80,000 are estimated to be in use; and in Switzerland there are three or four small establishments, making between them from 8000 to 10,000 spindles. In the United States twelve small factories exist, having in operation about 15,000 spindles; these are situate in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. The consumption of flax worked up by these spindles averages about 25 tons per 1000 spindles; per annum for fine yarns, and about 30 to 50 tons for coarse yarns.

Now, reckoning the average cost of buildings, machinery, and motive-power at 90s. per spindle throughout, it would appear that there is altogether a *fized* capital of upwards of £8,000,000 invested in the trade, of which sum £5,000,000 belongs to Great Britain. Notwithstanding these large returns of machinery in operation at home and abroad, we find that the hand-spun yarn very far exceeds it in quantity, since throughout the Continent, hand-spinning is still carried on to an enormous extent.

In England, the manufacture of linen has increased from 45,000,000 yards in 1805 to 110,000,000 yards in 1850, notwithstanding the enormous developments of the cotton industry during that interval. Her exports, too, testify to the position she occupies in foreign markets. In 1850, these amounted in the aggregate, for yarns, thread, small wares, and woven goods, to £4,828,994; in 1851, to £5,058,822; and in 1852, to £5,356,871. Of the woven goods exported, the markets of the New World take the greatest proportion; those sent to the Eastern Hemisphere being of trifling amount in comparison. From returns recently published, we

find that 39,000,000 of persons in America consume annually more than two yards of her linen per head—equal to 1s. 6*d.* sterling; in Canada the proportion is 1s. 6*d.*, or nearly 20 per cent. more than in the United States; while 228,000 in Europe take but 1-38th part of a yard per head.

WONDERFUL TREES.

AMONG the remarkable trees in the world, the following are some of the most curious:

THE DWARF TREE.—Captains KING and FITZROY state that they saw a tree on the mountains near Cape Horn, which was only one or two inches high, yet had branches spreading out four or five feet along the ground.

THE SACK TREE.—There is said to be a tree in Bombay called the sack tree, because from it may be stripped very singular natural sacks, which resemble "felt" in appearance.

THE TALLOW TREE.—This tree is found in China. It is called the tallow tree because a substance is obtained from it resembling tallow, and is used for that purpose. It grows from twenty to forty feet in height.

LACE BARK TREE.—In the West Indies is found a tree, the inner bark of which resembles lace or net-work. This bark is very beautiful, consisting of layers which may be pulled out into a fine white web, three or four feet wide. It is sometimes used for ladies' dresses.

THE SORROWFUL TREE.—At Goa, near Bombay, there is a singular vegetable—the sorrowful tree—so called because it only flourishes in the night. At sunset no flowers are to be seen; and yet, half an hour after, it is quite full of them. They yield a sweet smell, but the sun no sooner begins to shine upon them than some of them fall off, and others close up; and thus it continues flowering in the night all the year.

THE GREAT CHESTNUT TREE.—On one side of Mount Aetna there is a famous chestnut tree, which is said to be 196 feet in circumference, just above the surface of the ground. Its enormous trunk is separated into five divisions, which gives to it the appearance of several trees growing together. In a circular space, formed by these large branches, a hut has been erected for the accommodation of those who collect the chestnuts.

THE IVORY-NUT TREE.—The ivory-nut tree is properly called the Tagua plant, and is common in South America. The tree is one of the numerous family of palms, but belongs to the order designated screw-pine tribe. The natives use the leaves to cover their cottages, and from the nuts make buttons and various other articles. In an early state, the nuts contain a sweet milky liquid, which afterwards assumes a solidity nearly equal to ivory, and will admit of a high polish. It is known as the ivory nut, or vegetable ivory, and has recently been brought into use for various purposes.

THE BRAZIL-NUT TREE.—The Brazil-nut tree may justly command the attention of the enthusiastic naturalist. The tree thrives well in the province of Brazil, and immense quantities of its fruit are exported to foreign countries. It grows to a height of 50 to 80 feet, and in appearance is one of the most majestic ornaments of the forest. The fruit, in its natural position, resembles a cocoa-nut, being extremely hard, and about the size of a child's head. Each one of these contains from twelve to twenty of the three-cornered nuts nicely packed together,

and to obtain the nuts as they appear in market, these shells have to be broken open. During the season of their falling, it is dangerous to enter the groves where they abound, as the force of their descent is sufficient to knock down the strongest man. The natives, however, provide themselves with wooden bucklers, which they hold over their heads while collecting the fruit from the ground.

THE CANNON-BALL TREE.—Among the plants of Guinea, one of the most curious is the cannon-ball tree. It grows to the height of 60 feet, and its flowers are remarkable for beauty and fragrance, and contradictory qualities. Its blossoms are of a delicious crimson, appearing in large bunches, and exhaling a rich perfume. The fruit resembles enormous cannon balls, hence the name. However, some say it has been so called because of the noise which the ball makes in bursting. From the shell domestic utensils are made, and the contents contain several kinds of acids, besides sugar and gum, and furnish the materials for making an excellent drink in sickness. But, singular as it may appear, this pulp, when in a perfectly ripe state, is very filthy, and the odor from it exceedingly unpleasant.

THE BREAD-FRUIT TREE.—This tree is found on the islands of the Pacific Ocean. The trunk rises to the height of 80 and 40 feet, and attains the size of a man's body. The fruit grows about the size of a child's head. When used for food, it is gathered before it is fully ripe, and baked among ashes, when it becomes a wholesome bread, and in taste somewhat resembles fresh wheat bread. This is a very useful tree to the natives; for, besides its fruit, which supplies them with food, its trunk furnishes timbers for their houses and canoes; the gum which exudes from it serves as pitch for their vessels, and from the fibers of the inner bark a cloth is made to cover their persons.

THE COW TREE.—This tree is a native of Venezuela, South America. It grows in rocky situations high in the mountains. Baron Von HUMBOLDT gives the following description of it:

On the barren flank of a rock grows a tree with dry and leathery leaves; its large woolly roots can scarcely penetrate into the stony soil. For several months in the year not a single shower moistens its foliage. Its branches appear dead and dried; yet as soon as the trunk is pierced, there flows from it a rich and nourishing milk. It is at sunshine that this vegetable fountain is most abundant. The natives are then to be seen hastening from all quarters, furnished with large bowls to receive the milk, which grows yellow and thickens on the surface. Some drain their bowls under the tree, while others carry home the juice to their children; and you might fancy, as the father returned homeward with the milk, you saw the family of a shepherd gathering around to receive from him the production of his flock. The milk obtained by incisions made in the trunk is tolerably thick, free from all acridity, and of an agreeable and balmy smell. It was offered us in the shell of the calabash tree. We drank a considerable quantity of it in the evening before going to bed, and very early in the morning, without experiencing the slightest injurious effect.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS AT THE SOUTH.—A friend from Savannah, Ga., writes us: "I have recently commenced a floral and fruit garden on a large scale. I shall spare no expense in my attempt to bring out the best collection of fruit and flowers that our climate will permit. I have 24 kinds of grapes planted, 18 of strawberries, 14 of pears, 12 of plums, 4 of figs, besides apricots, almonds, &c."

Ladies' Department.

JOURNAL OF A FARMER'S WIFE.—NO. 3.

Monday, October 3d.—Rain last night; cleared off this morning with a cold blustering wind from the north-west. A little fire felt comfortable for the first time this season. Am not sorry for the change, as it rids us of flies and mosquitoes. Ordinarily we are little troubled with the latter; but for the past two months they have been quite annoying after sunset. I suppose it is the wet season and very hot weather combined, which have caused so many to favor us with their tuneful company this year. I prefer the bluster of a cold wind to their music any time, especially when accompanied with punctures from their sharp bills.

In the afternoon, my husband went down to the railroad dépôt at the village, for a favorite cousin of mine, CLARISSA GREENWOOD, whom we are expecting from one of the river towns of my own native State—good old Massachusetts I hope he will find the *Agriculturist* at the post-office, for I am all impatience to see whether the editor has accepted the first stray leaves from my journal. Usually we get the *Agriculturist* Saturday after publication, but I suppose some careless postmaster, or perhaps a more careless clerk in the publishing office, has been negligent of his duty; just at this time, when I want to see it quickest; and here am I tantalized two whole days by its non-arrival: 'tis really provoking.

Went into the kitchen to see how BIDDY was getting along. The sponge-cake was done beautifully; but before putting in the biscuit, she had heated the stove too hot, and there it was, burnt as black as a coal! Strange she can never exercise a nice judgment in such matters. However, come to inspect it more critically, I found the dough had not risen well, so they would have been heavy at best. No great disappointment to my husband, for he is always opposed to warm bread or biscuit being set on the table; says they are positively unhealthy, and that stale bread is much to be preferred. I'll make a little toast out of the latter, which, with the large luscious baked pears and apples, will do us excellently well for tea. I am not at all afraid of my cousin being dissatisfied, for I recollect, though she was much my junior, that she always cared more for her books than for what she had to eat or wear—a matter not so common now-a-days with young ladies.

I had scarcely arranged things, when my husband drove up with dear CLARRA, as we call her. I ran out overjoyed to see her, for we had not met since she was nineteen, and that was eight years ago. I found her just as blooming as ever, with the same bewitching expression—bright, speaking hazel eye, and dark glossy hair, crowning a forehead which is superb even in a woman. The only change I can see is, she has grown a little stouter in person, and seems a thought more sedate. But delighted as I was by her presence once more, I could not but think of the paper; and just as soon as decency permitted, I stole off to our little sitting-room, and turning over the bundle my husband had laid on the table, I found the *Agriculturist*. How my heart beat as I took it up, and tremblingly tore open its leaves to learn my fate! Oh, what a good man you are, Mr. Editor! There, to my great delight, I found the first

part of my journal, every word of it exactly as I wrote it down. How nicely it is printed; how beautifully it looks! I declare I could not help pressing it to my heart. Excuse my raptures, Mr. Editor, for it is the first time I ever saw effusion of mine in print. You may count now on our subscription for life.

But to conclude the story, I hid the paper away immediately after perusing my part of it, determined that no one should see it that night. However, the fates determined differently; for after tea, sitting in the parlor talking quietly about old times with Cousin CLARRA, while my husband was deeply absorbed with his weekly political paper, to my utter dismay, in rushed JOHNNY, the *Agriculturist* wide open in his hand, with—

"Oh, ma, WILLY says we're all here in the paper, and he's sure no one but you could put us there."

"What is that?" asked my husband, somewhat sternly, and greatly surprised.

"Nothing at all of any consequence," I replied, my face at the same time coloring to the deepest scarlet, and I felt as if I should sink to the earth.

"Let me see," said my husband; and snatching the paper from JOHNNY, he quickly ran his eye down the first column. I watched him intently. He had scarcely reached the bottom of it, before his fixed expression began to relax; then he smiled and went on to the next column. In a few minutes he finished the article; then looking approvingly up, he continued, "Very well, BESSY; very well indeed for a first performance. But why didn't you show it to me before sending it to the printer? You are unaccustomed to writing, and might have made some great mistake, which, poor a critic as I am, I could possibly have corrected. But, didn't I surprise you with the washer, and BIDDY too? I thought she would look upon it as pretty 'square.'" Here he burst out into a hearty laugh, and then added, "But, Bessy, you make me a little too obstinate in arguing with WILLY, I think."

"Not at all," replied CLARRA, who in the meanwhile had got hold of the *Agriculturist*, and dashed through my lucubration; "if you had not been one of the most obstinate of men, or at least very persevering, you would not have robbed us of our gentle cousin ELIZABETH here, as you did some fifteen years ago, when I was quite a child, and have kept her to yourself so much, that we have only seen her thrice at our house since she was married."

"All her own fault, then, for I have offered to take her to Massachusetts every year since we were married; and then how often have I implored you to come and spend as long a time as you could endure with us; and yet, after years of importuning, this is the first you have set foot upon our threshold."

"Well, never mind; now, I am here, I will stay till you get tired of me, depend on it. And now let me tell you this is a good article, if Cousin ELIZABETH did write it; and as to the next, if she wants any of my poor assistance, she shall have it."

"And mine too," added WILLY, "although I have only just begun chemistry."

"What do you say to all that, Mr. Practical?" asked Cousin CLARRA of my husband; "won't you volunteer also?"

"No, indeed; I'll not disturb so wise and happily combined a trio; I'll only claim the privilege of *obstinately* arguing," said he, winking

silly at CLARRA, and strongly emphasizing the last but one word.

"Agreed, then," she rejoined, "and be as obstinate as you please; we'll report you faithfully, and I'll venture to say you will find us rather too many for you before we get through."

Tuesday, 4th.—The wind went down with the sun last evening, and a slight frost fell during the night, the first we have had this season. I have been out in the garden, and find it has done but trifling injury. Some of the most tender vines and plants are a little wilted, now the sun has been out several hours; but the dahlias, and all the other flowers I most value, are unharmed. In the afternoon, warm again, and one of the sweetest of October's delightful days. Took a long ramble with my cousin and the children, through our romantic woods, and over the fields. What a fund of knowledge she possesses—it really surprises me. Every wild flower she knew instantly, and could name and describe it botanically; and what I most admired, poetically also. She gathered in our ramble no less than fourteen different kinds of grasses, growing in our fields, the half of which I never observed before; every plant and weed was familiar to her; and as to the shrubs and trees, she had them and their uses at her fingers' end. The birds, she seemed to know half as well as a WILSON or AUDUBON; and what was most amusing to us, she beguiled the goldfinches (or rather yellow-birds, as we call them) with her chirping; mimicked the cat-bird and blue jay; tapped with a stick against a tall, dead tree, like an over-busy woodpecker; sang a plaintive air in accord with the blue-bird; and finished off by chasing butterflies with my little daughter SUSY; and then, seizing WILLY's hammer he had carried out with him, knocked off pieces from half the stones in our path, and talked as learnedly as Doctor PARTICULAR could of geology, chemistry, and I don't know what else. And all this was mingled with so much fun and sprightliness, that she amused and at the same time interested us all beyond measure.

Wednesday, 5th.—Blossoms have been coming out on our plum trees for a week past. One of them is almost entirely denuded of leaves, and presents a singular appearance with its snow-white petals peeping out at the ends of the branches. My cousin came in from a long walk with a bunch of wild strawberry blossoms. These, I believe, are not uncommon at this season of the year; but fruit-tree blossoms are. What do they denote, a mild or severe winter?

Saturday, 8th.—As nothing particularly worth noting has transpired for the past two days, I skip them over, which I shall continue to do hereafter without comment. Weather warm in the afternoon, and a little hazy. I wonder if it be the commencement of Indian summer? I hope not, as I prefer it coming later in the season.

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DRINKING water neither makes a man sick, nor in debt, nor his wife a widow.

A CURE FOR THE TROUBLESOME.—A well-known physician in a certain town was very much annoyed by an old lady who was always sure to accost him in the street for the purpose of telling over her ailments. Once she met him in Broadway, as he was in a very great hurry. "Ah! I see you are quite feeble," said the doctor; "shut your eyes and show me your tongue;" and the doctor, quietly moving off, left her standing there for some time in this ridiculous position, to the infinite amusement of all who witnessed the scene.

DUTCHESS COUNTY CATTLE SHOW.

We were much pleased with the Annual Exhibition of the Dutchess County Agricultural Society, held at Washington Hollow, the 4th and 5th insts. This Society have a permanent lease of a fine plot of five acres, enclosed with a high board fence, and have erected a commodious show building, 50 by 80 feet, and another smaller one for the transaction of business. These were built by subscription, at a cost of \$2300, and are an element of permanence in the operations of the Society.

They have a good rule, which requires all entries for competition to remain till the close of the exhibition. This prevents any decrease of interest which would arise if the animals, &c., were allowed to be removed before the final breaking-up.

The weather was very fine, and we have seldom seen so large a gathering at a *county* fair. A shilling admission was charged to those not members, and from this source alone some \$500 were added to the funds of the Society.

The entries of stock for *competition* were unusually numerous. We counted 59 horses; 131 cattle, besides upwards of 20 for exhibition only; 218 sheep; 41 swine; and 33 entries of poultry, amounting to some 150 or 160.

These animals, with a few exceptions, were all very fine. The majority of the horses were descendants of imported Messenger. Among the cattle were several pairs of excellent working oxen, exhibited by J. THORNE, J. VAN WAGNER, J. DOTT and others. There were between 40 and 50 pure short-horns, and a majority of the others were crosses with this breed. We noticed 3 or 4 Devons, one of them a fine yearling bull, belonging to ISAAC N. DE FOREST.

Mr. KELLY, of Rhinebeck, and JOHN F. SHEOF, of High Cliff, exhibited very superior lots of young short-horns. Of pure short-horns for competition, 10 were entered by D. B. HAIGHT, 3 by S. TABER, and the others by B. HAVILAND, B. CULVER, A. MOREY, A. ALLEN, J. THORNE, J. DOTY, etc.

MESSRS. GAZELEY, VAIL & Co., exhibited their splendid Cotswold ram, imported from England, which took the premium at the recent State Fair at Saratoga. This ram is 4 years old, weighs about 400 lbs., girth 6 feet 2 inches, and sheared 18½ lbs. last spring. The same gentleman exhibited 3 fine Cotswold wethers, which also received premiums at Saratoga.

Mr. D. B. HAIGHT exhibited a splendid yearling South Down buck, and also a very fine lot of ewes of the same breed. These gentlemen are doing much to improve farm stock, and deserve the thanks and patronage of stock-breeders.

There was a pretty large show of poultry, which we did not find time to examine particularly. There was a fine show of implements, fruit, corn, beets, &c., &c. We were sorry to see a comparatively small display of solid household productions, and especially to find an entire absence of bread. Ladies form an essential part of the visitors of our fairs, and they should also be encouraged to competition in producing the substantial articles of family consumption. To make a good loaf of bread is quite as essential and quite as difficult as to produce a fancy coverlet.

There are several fine animals in Dutchess county, which have taken premiums at the State Show, which were not exhibited at home. We

were sorry not to see them at the county exhibition, for it was thought by many that, had a few more of these been on the ground, the show of stock other than horses would have eclipsed the State Fair at Saratoga. Mr. THORNE entered, for exhibition only, his celebrated ram recently purchased at JONAS WEBB's sale. This ram took the highest prize at the Annual Show of the Royal Agricultural Society. A plowing-match came off at noon on Wednesday. The gentleman chosen to give the annual address having disappointed them, Mr. JUDD, of the *Agriculturist*, by invitation of the Society, gave a short extempore address. This was followed by the awarding of the premiums, after which the crowd dispersed. The cheerful countenances of the careworn officers and of all others present indicated—what all had good reason to feel—that this had been one of their most successful annual shows. Almost a score said in our hearing, "Next year I shall go ahead of what I have done this year." This is the right spirit, and we have little doubt that the determination will be carried out.

DRAINING.—Our regular articles on draining will be resumed as soon as the present pressure of agricultural fairs, &c., shall give us time and space.

UNDER-DRAINING.—FACTS AND QUESTIONS.

In a recent agricultural paper appears the following statement: "In a properly-made tile, the water percolates freely through the body of it. You may readily demonstrate this by corking up tight the two ends of a proper drain-tile, and immerse it in water; you will find it full of water very quickly."

If this be true to its full extent, then draining tile can be used to much greater advantage than is commonly supposed. I will state a case in point. On my farm is a narrow strip of land situated between two sand-hills; it is the natural outlet for the water from these hills, and is consequently full of springs. Two years ago, I constructed drains through it, with a view to collect the water and supply my house by means of a water-ram. I succeeded in getting a stream of pure, soft water, discharging three gallons per minute, with a fall of about six feet. By the use of a No. 4 ram, my house and barn are well supplied with water at an elevation of some sixty feet. I have already been paid for my expense and trouble in being relieved from drawing water for family use from a deep well; in the superior manner in which my cattle have have wintered since they have had water in the yard, and in the gain of two acres of the best land on the farm, which was previously worthless, but is now suitable for almost any good crops.

But the perfect success of my operation is somewhat affected by the washing of quicksand into my drains. These are constructed a part of the way through a fine white sand, through which the water comes. They are made in part of timber and in part of stone, neither of which entirely keeps out the sand, though the timber answers best.

If the tile will allow the water to percolate freely, and *continue* to do so, my water-works can be made very complete. But there are two questions which need the answers of experience, viz:

1st. Will not the pores of tile laid in sand soon become so filled up by the fine particles of sand or other matter, that water will no longer percolate freely?

2d. What proportion should there be between the surface of the tile and the water, in order to secure complete drainage and the largest possible stream?

It is my purpose to institute some experiments immediately; but if any one has had sufficient experience in similar cases to answer the above questions, he may confer a favor upon many by publishing the results of his experiments.

J. M. J.

ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY. By JAMES F. W. JOHNSTON, M.A., F.R.S.S., &c. With a complete Index and American Preface, by SIMON BROWN. 381 pages; price \$1. C. M. SAXTON, New-York, Publisher.

We have just perused a hundred pages of the above work, and shall finish the rest at our leisure, though we have for years made the author's larger works our constant text books. No one has done so much as Mr. Johnston to collect and arrange in a popular and useful form the discoveries made in scientific agriculture; especially in that part looking to the relations of the plant to the soil. This latest work is admirably adapted to the wants of those farmers who, having little knowledge of scientific agriculture, wish to study it farther without going too deeply into the examination of enlarged treatises. We think this book contains about all the every-day working farmer has time to study. We give below the first section of the opening chapter, which sets forth the author's views of the province of science in agriculture, and is, like the rest of the book, well worthy of perusal:

The object of the practical farmer is to raise, from a given extent of land, the largest quantity of the most valuable produce, at the least cost, in the shortest period of time, and with the least permanent injury to the soil. Chemistry, Geology, and Chemical Physiology throw light on every step he takes, or ought to take, in order to effect this main object.

SECTION I.—*What Chemistry, Geology, and Chemical Physiology may hope to do for Agriculture.*—But there are certain definite objects which, in their connection with agriculture, these sciences hope to attain. Thus, without distinguishing the special province of each, they propose generally:

1°. *To collect, to investigate, and, if possible, to explain all known facts in practical husbandry.*—This is their first duty—a laborious, difficult, but important one. Many things which are received as facts in agriculture, prove to be more or less untrue, when investigated and tested by experiment. Many ascertained facts appear inexplicable to the uninstructed—many even opposite and contradictory, which known principles clear up and reconcile—yet there are many more which only prolonged research can enable us to explain.

2°. *From observations and experiments made in the field, or in the laboratory, to deduce principles which may be more or less applicable in all circumstances.*—Such principles will explain useful practices, and confirm their propriety. They will also account for contradictory results, and will point out the circumstances under which this or that practice may most prudently and most economically be adopted.

Armed with the knowledge of such principles, the instructed farmer will go into his fields as the physician goes to the bedside of his patient,—prepared to understand symptoms and appearances he has never before seen, and to adapt his practice to circumstances which have never before fallen under his observation.

To deduce principles from collections of facts, is attended with much difficulty, in all departments of knowledge. In agriculture it is, at present, an unusually difficult task. Observations and experiments in the field have hitherto been generally made with too little care, or recorded with too little accuracy, to justify the scientific man in confidently adopting them as the basis of his reasonings. A new race, however, of more careful observers and more accurate experimenters, is now springing up. By their aid, the advance of sound agricultural knowledge cannot fail to be greatly promoted.

3°. *To suggest improved, and, perhaps, previously unthought-of methods of fertilizing the soil.*—A true explanation of twenty known facts or results, or useful practices, should suggest nearly as many more. Thus the explana-

tion of old errors will not only guard the practical man from falling into new ones, but will suggest direct improvements he would not otherwise have thought of. So, also, the true explanation of one useful practice will point out other new practices, which may safely, and with advantage, be adopted.

4^o. To analyze soils, manures, and vegetable products.—This is a most laborious department of the duties which agriculture expects chemistry to undertake in her behalf.

a. Soils.—The kind and amount of benefit to be derived from the analysis of soils, are becoming every day more apparent. We cannot, indeed, from the results of an analysis, prescribe in every case the kind of treatment by which a soil may at once be rendered most productive. In many cases, however, certain wants of the soil are directly pointed out by analysis; in many others, modes of treatment are suggested, by which a greater fertility is likely to be produced; and, as our knowledge of the subject extends, we may hope to obtain, in every case, some useful directions for the improvement or more profitable culture of the land.

b. Manures.—Of the manures we employ, too much cannot be known. An accurate knowledge of these will guard the practical man against an improvident waste of any of those natural manures which are produced upon his farm; thus lessening the necessity for foreign manures, by introducing a greater economy of those he already possesses. It will also protect him against the ignorance or knavery of the manure manufacturer. The establishment of such manufactories, conducted by skilful and honorable men, is one of the most important practical results to which the progress of scientific agriculture is likely to lead. And if it cannot prevent unscrupulous adulterators from engaging in this new traffic, chemistry can, at least, detect and expose their frauds.

c. Vegetable products.—In regard, again, to the products of the soil, few things are now more necessary than a rigorous analysis of all their parts. If we know what a plant contains, we know what elementary bodies it takes from the soil, and, consequently, what the soil must contain, if the plant is to grow upon it in a healthy manner; that is, we shall know, to a certain extent, how to manure it.

On the other hand, in applying vegetable substances to the feeding of stock, it is of equal importance to know what they severally contain, in order that a skilful selection may be made of such kinds of food as may best suit the purposes we intend them to serve.

5^o. To explain how plants grow and are nourished, and how animals are supported, and most cheaply fed.—What food plants require, and at different periods of their growth, whence they obtain it, how they take it in, and in what forms of chemical combination. Also, what kind and quantity of food the animal requires, what purposes different kinds of food serve in the animal economy, and how a given quantity of any variety of food may be turned to the best account. What questions ought more to interest the practical farmer than these?

Then there are certain peculiarities of soil, both physical and chemical, which are best fitted to promote the growth of each of our most valuable crops. There are, also, certain ways of cultivating and manuring, and certain kinds of manure which are specially favorable to each, and these again vary with every important modification of climate. Thus chemical physiology has much both to learn and to teach, in regard to the raising of crops.

So, different kinds and breeds of domestic animals thrive best upon different kinds of food, or require different proportions of each, or to have it prepared in different ways, or given at different times. Among animals of the same species, also, the growing, the full-grown, the fattening, and the milking animal, respectively require a peculiar adjustment of food, in kind, quantity, or form. All such adjustments, the researches of chemistry and physiology alone enable us accurately to make.

6^o. To test the opinions of theoretical men.—Erroneous opinions lead to grave errors in prac-

tice. Such incorrect opinions are not unfrequently entertained and promulgated, even by eminent scientific men. They are, in this case, most dangerous, and most difficult to overturn; so that against these unfounded theories, the farmer requires protection, no less than against the quackery of manufactured manures. It is only on a basis of often-repeated, skilfully-conducted, and faithfully-recorded experiments, made by instructed persons, that true theories can ever be successfully built up. Hence the importance of experiments in practical agriculture.

Such are the principal objects which chemistry, aided by geology and physiology, either promises or hopes to attain. In no district, however, will the benefits she is capable of conferring upon agriculture be fully realized, unless her aid be really sought for, her ability rightly estimated, and her interference earnestly requested. In other words, what we already know, as well as what we are every day learning, must be adequately diffused among the agricultural body, and in every district, means must be adopted for promoting this diffusion. It is in vain for chemistry and the other sciences to discover or suggest, unless her discoveries and suggestions be fully made known to those whose benefit they are most likely to promote.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. L. S.—Fleece Wool.—If perfectly dry when packed away, it will lose very little weight during a year in a dry loft.

We have received reports of New-Hampshire State Fair; official, of sales of Kentucky stock; letters from F. C. R.; J. T.; J. M. J.; A. Subcriber; J. R., of California; and E. A. These will be attended to at the earliest opportunity possible.

NEW WHEAT FROM MOUNT ATLAS.—Applicants for this wheat are informed that we have no more on hand; all having been distributed some time since.

DATING LETTERS.—Where our correspondents are not perfectly well known to us, we wish they would in all cases, date their letters *very plainly, with their post office address.* Nearly every town in the United States has half a dozen name-sakes in other States, and of some of the most popular, they number by fifties. A few years since, there were about thirty Washingtons in Ohio alone. Let us, in all cases, have the *name of their post-office and State*, at the head of their letter, and they will be sure of a right direction for their letters in return.

CORRESPONDENTS will confer a favor by writing *plainly*. We spent four hours in deciphering a long article from a correspondent, which contained some good ideas. We have just received another from the same source, which we have necessarily laid by for the leisure of a rainy day. We never did like illegible writing, but we cheerfully correct ungrammatical expressions, and will properly prepare manuscript for the press with pleasure. If only plainly written, we care not how homely the style.

PRE-PAYMENT OF POSTAGE.—All correspondents are requested to *pre-pay their postage* on letters to us, as they thereby secure pre-payment in return. The saving of two cents for each letter may seem a small matter to such as seldom write, but the general omission to pre-pay would make a difference of hundreds of dollars per annum in our own postage bills.

We also suggest the propriety, where correspondents write us expressly on their own business, requesting a favor which causes us some trouble, and with no corresponding benefit, that they not only pre-pay their postage, but also enclose a stamp, to pre-pay the answer they solicit in return.

SALT YOUR CABBAGE.—We printed some time ago this recommendation, and do so again, that it may not be forgotten that, in boiling a cabbage whole, if some common salt be put into the water, when washing cabbages or greens, preparatory to cooking them, the snails, bugs, &c., will come out and sink to the bottom, so that they need not be boiled with the vegetables. It is impossible to wash out with water alone, except the cabbage be taken to pieces.—*Gen. Tel.*

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The American Institute have issued the following programme with reference to the Fair: October 1st, 3d, 4th, and 5th, goods were received.

October 10th, Fair opened from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., for the admission of visitors, and will remain open till further notice.

October 11th, Plowing and Spading Match at 11 o'clock, at the same place.

October 17th, special exhibition of Roses and Cut Flowers at 12 o'clock M.

October 19th, 20th, and 21st, Cattle Show at Hamilton Square.

October 20th, Anniversary Address by Hon. William Seward, at Metropolitan Hall, at 7 P. M. Tickets may be had at Castle Garden, or of any of the Examiners.

At the Fair, the Chair of Gen. Tallmadge, late President of the Institute, will remain vacant, being clothed in black. Immediately behind the chair will be a large portrait of Gen. Tallmadge, veiled in black.

EFFECT OF FRUIT ON HEALTH.

THAT ripe fruit is generally agreeable to the system and conducive to health, is not disputed. But there is a writer in the *New-York Observer* who goes much farther, and contends that unripe fruit is not injurious. He admits that a great increase of disease and death in the city of New-York is synchronous with the appearance of green fruit in the market, but insists that it is attributable to the excessive heat of the season, or to other causes than the fruit that is then consumed. This he attempts to establish, by showing from the bills of mortality, first, that this increase takes place among children under five years of age almost exclusively, principally under two, and therefore the free use of fruits can have nothing to do with it. Simultaneously with this, the number of deaths between five and twenty years of age—the period especially exposed to the injurious effect of fruit, if any such exists—is less than in the winter months. This point he seems to establish by the comparative reports of the City Inspector for the three summer and three winter months of the last three years.

He moreover adds, and fortifies by the table, that the whole adult mortality of the city is usually as great, and frequently greater in winter than in summer. In confirmation of this view, he cites the third week in June of this year, which was marked by extreme heat, and a greater mortality than the first week in July. The former was very fatal to children under five years of age, but not characterized by an unusual mortality from ordinary diseases in the adult population. An analysis is also given of the weekly report from July 9th to 16th, which confirms the facts in the former reports, showing that the increased mortality was, as is usual in summer, confined to children under five years of age.

There is a good deal of force in the foregoing, though we are not prepared to endorse the whole of the statement. That ripe fruit, in its season, eaten in moderate quantities, is not only not injurious, but positively wholesome, we entertain no doubt; and we do not believe that the use of fruit under such circumstances is apt to cause bowel complaints. Facts will not bear out any such inference; summer complaints are not, as a general thing, any more prevalent when fruit is abundant than when it is scarce; but the reverse, we rather apprehend, will be found, on careful examination, to be the fact.

We hope that physicians will make observations on this point, and also "make a note" of any cases and facts which may have a bearing thereupon.—*Exchange Paper.*

NORTH CAROLINA RICE CROP.—The *Wilmington Herald*, in alluding to the rice crop, says: "We rejoice that our planters have reason to be abundantly grateful for the rich returns of their labors the present season. The crop is more than an average, we believe, and will probably reach 200,000 bushels."

AN OX AND WOLF RACE.

MAJOR STRICKLAND, in his "Experiences of an Early Settler," founded upon a residence of twenty-seven years in Canada, gives the following account of a perilous adventure which once befel his brother-in-law, JAMES. He says: "He was a bold, brave boy, of ten years old at the time, and was on his return home with a pair of oxen, with which he had been visiting a neighbor, residing about six miles from his father's house. His road lay by the river shore, which was dreary enough in the fall of the year and in the evening hour, but the child was fearless, and saw the deepening shades sink into night, without experiencing any thing like apprehension.

He was trudging on steadily, singing cheerfully as he walked, when a sound came on the night wind, that sent a shiver through the young pedestrian's frame—the war-cry of the wolves. At first he hoped he was not the object of pursuit, but the hideous uproar came nearer and nearer, and then he knew that he must instantly adopt some plan for escape.

His route lay by the river shore, and he could swim well, but the night was dark, and he might be hurried into the rapids; and to be dashed to pieces on the rocks was scarcely less dreadful than to be mangled and devoured by wolves. In this extremity, the child lifted up his brave heart to God, and resolved to use the only chance left him of escape. So he mounted Buck, the near ox, making use of his goad, shouting at the same time to the animal to excite him to his utmost speed. In most cases, the horned steed would have flung off his rider, and left him for wolves' meat without hesitation; but Buck set off with the speed of a race-horse, as if fully aware of his young rider's peril. Nor was his companion less nimble. Fast, however, as the trio fled, still faster came upon them the yelling pack behind them, and JAMES could ever hear

"Their long, hard gallop, which would tire
The hound's deep hate, the hunter's fire."

Happily for him, old Buck heard it too, and galloped on and on; but still the wolves came nearer and nearer. JAMES shouted to keep them off; the oxen almost flying, their chains rattling as they went. This clanking sound, to which the hateful pack were unaccustomed, made them pause whenever they came close upon the oxen, while the latter redoubled their speed, till at length those gallant racers left the wolves behind, and finding themselves within a short distance of home, never stopped until they had brought the brave little fellow safely to his own door.

LARGE CROPS OR LARGE FARMS.—"If our farmers, instead of laboring to double their acres, would endeavor to double their crops, they would find it a vast saving of time and toil, and an increase of profits." This statement needs little argument to sustain it. If ten acres of wheat can be made to yield four hundred bushels instead of two hundred bushels, the tillage, seed, rent, and taxes of the additional ten acres required to produce the first named quantity, will be saved and added to the profits. The expense of tillage will of course be increased, as it is by thorough culture, manuring, drainage, that such increase of crops is secured.

—*Exchange Paper.*

Markets.

REMARKS.—There has been little change during the past week. Small fluctuations—a slight rise and then a fall—have been the rule. The high price of freight to Europe has prevented the advance being as steadily maintained as it otherwise would have been.

From the *Mark Lane Express*, Sept. 19th.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

The weather has for some days past been of the most unfavorable character: heavy rain has fallen in all parts of the kingdom, and a complete stop has been put to harvest operations. What may be the result of this untoward state of things it is fearful to contemplate. The quantity of corn still abroad in the fields is considerable, and there is

reason to fear that a large portion of the spring-sown wheat will never be properly matured. Should this unfortunately prove the case, the deficiency would be much more serious than we had previously estimated, and the prospects for the future are certainly of the most gloomy nature. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the depression which was caused by the large arrival of foreign wheat last week should have proved but transitory, more especially as the demand for wheat for shipment to France—which was checked by the steps taken by the Government of that country about a fortnight ago, in regard to the prices of bread in Paris—has again revived.

We are not in the habit of taking extreme views; indeed, we have been frequently accused of an excess of caution; but in the present instance our readers will acknowledge that we have for months past pointed out the probability of a high range of prices for wheat. This we were induced to do solely on account of the knowledge of the smallness of the breadth under culture, and the generally auspicious nature of the seasons. What has since occurred could not be foreseen. That a large portion of the crop should be injured by rain, and remain in the fields in the middle of September, has greatly added to our difficulties; and it is now almost impossible to fix a limit to the upward movement in prices. If Great Britain had alone been visited by a bad harvest, the effect on prices would probably not have been important; but, unfortunately, the seasons have been much the same over the greater part of Europe. The countries which in ordinary years would have been enabled to have afforded us supplies, are themselves in want of assistance; and so apprehensive have many of the foreign Governments become of dearth, that the laws regulating the importation and exportation have been altered: restrictions on imports have been relaxed or wholly withdrawn, and exports have been prohibited. Great Britain, France, Holland, Italy, &c., all require supplies. In the countries bordered by the Baltic, stocks of old wheat are either exhausted or reduced into a very narrow compass, and supplies of the new crop cannot be available in quantity before the spring of next year. The rye harvest has turned out badly all over the North of Europe, and the potato disease is very prevalent; the consumption of wheat will therefore be greater than usual, and there will be less to spare for export. Under these circumstances, it is evident that what is left of the produce of last year, and the small quantity of new which may come forward at the different Baltic ports before winter sets in, will be quickly absorbed by buyers from the different countries requiring supplies, and it is to be feared that our share of the same will not be very large, as France has for some time past outbid the English purchasers. The next quarter to which we naturally turn in this emergency is the Black Sea. Here, again, difficulties meet us.

In a circular recently published by a gentleman largely engaged in the Levant trade, and to whom we have been frequently indebted for useful statistical information, it is stated that, during the month ending 26th August, 127 vessels, wheat-laden, cleared out for different ports, of which only nine were destined for England; whilst of the shipments made in the corresponding period of last year—about the same in extent—three fourths of the total number of ships were for British ports. This proves that the quantity of wheat on passage from thence cannot be large. The obstruction to the navigation at the mouth of the Danube will prevent arrivals from Galatz; and, looking at the imminent peril of war breaking out between Russia and Turkey, it would certainly not be safe to calculate on any thing like the supplies we usually receive from the East. It appears, therefore, that we shall have to depend mainly for our supply of breadstuffs on the United States and Canada. Previous experience has proved that America cannot, as a general rule, export largely, unless prices in Europe are sufficiently high to cover the expenses of conveying the grain from a great distance in the interior to the seaboard. Whether present rates will suffice for this, may be questioned; but allowing that this be the case, we are inclined to think that all that country can spare will prove inadequate to stop the upward movement in the British and French markets. The position of this country is therefore, in truth, such as to warrant the remark we have made in the foregoing part of the present article, viz., that it is difficult to fix a limit to the advance which may take place in the value of wheat.

Fine weather for securing the remainder of the outstanding crops, and an amicable arrangement of the Eastern question, might give a somewhat better complexion to affairs; but looking at matters as they now stand, there is reason to apprehend that a large portion of the population will,

during the ensuing winter, have to suffer from scarcity and consequent high prices of food.

There has been a lively demand for Indian corn afloat, and prices have risen 6d. to 1s. per qr.

THE CONTINENTAL CORN TRADE.

By the most recently received advices from the Baltic, it appears that quotations had not varied materially since the preceding week, the dull English accounts of the 9th and 12th inst. having had a tranquilizing effect. The weather had been changeable, and harvest operations had been much impeded. The yield of the wheat crop is generally described as deficient, and rye was, owing to the shortness of the produce, bringing very high prices.

Letters from Danzig, of the 12th inst., speak very badly of the harvest in that neighborhood; a considerable proportion of the wheat crop would not, it was feared, be suitable for the manufacturer of flour, the samples brought forward had for the most part been very inferior, of light weight, and much sprouted; for new of 54 to 55 lbs. weight, equal to 4s. to 4s. per qr. had been paid, whilst for the finer kinds, weighing 55 lbs. per bush., 62s. per qr. had been realized for seed; fine old wheat was quoted 61s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. per qr. free on board.

From Königsberg we learn, under date of Tuesday last, that the potato disease had been very destructive in that neighborhood, and it was the prevailing opinion that the yield would not exceed one fourth of a crop. The grain crops had also given a poor return, and the new wheat was coming to hand in very bad condition. Only a small portion of the wheat of this year's growth would, it was thought, be of suitable quality to allow of its being shipped; some parcels had appeared weighing only 45 lbs. per bush., so damp and sprouted as to be unfit for human food. Fine qualities of old were scarce and dear; superior high mixed was quoted 59s. 6d. to 60s. 9d.; fair mixed, 55s. to 56s. 6d.; and red, 55s. to 55s. 6d. per qr. free on board. Freights were high, and 6s. per qr. had been paid for east coast of Great Britain.

At Stettin, on Tuesday, the wheat trade was quiet, owing to the less favorable accounts from hence, falling off in the French demand, and an improvement in the weather. Good qualities of red wheat were, however, still held at equal to 53s. per qr. free on board. Freight to London was 5s. 9d. to 6s. per qr. for wheat.

From Rostock we learn that stocks of old wheat had been nearly exhausted, and little new having come forward, the transactions had necessarily been unimportant. In this position of affairs, quotations could not be given within any degree of accuracy.

The advices from the other Lower Baltic ports are of a similar character, and it is clear that no supplies of any consequence can in the first instance be expected from thence.

Hamburg letters of Tuesday inform us that though the demand for wheat for shipment to France and England had slackened, holders had manifested great firmness, and previous prices had been firmly maintained. For 60½ lbs. Upland, 62s., and for 60½ lbs. Wahren, 63s. 3d. per qr., free on board, had been paid. A contract had also been closed for 61 lbs. Holstein wheat, to be shipped in spring at 56s. 6d. per qr., free on board. Barley had been in lively request at enhanced terms, and for 40 lbs. Danish oats, 17s. 9d. per qr., free on board, had been paid.

The advices from Holland are not of so lively a character as last week, and at Rotterdam, on Monday, wheat was rather easier to buy than on that day week. The weather, which had previously been wet, had improved, which, together with the quiet tone of the English advices, had rendered sellers more tractable.

From France, we learn that the excitement, which had received a check the week before, had become as great as ever, and prices both of wheat and flour rose materially on Wednesday in the Paris market.

From the Mediterranean we have nothing new to communicate.

From the Black Sea ports the advices are of a more subdued tone than of late, and at Odessa, on the 5th September, both wheat and rye might have been bought on easier terms than on that day week.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of the more important Vegetables, Fruits, &c.

Washington Market, Oct. 8, 1853.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Mercers, 30 bbl., \$1 50@\$1 75; Sweet Potatoes, 30 bbl., \$1 75@\$2; Tomatoes, 30 basket, 75c.; Cabbages, 30 bush., \$2 50@\$3; Cauliflowers, 30 dozen, \$1@\$1 50; Green Corn, 30 bush., 75c.; Lima Beans, 30 basket, 50c.; String Beans, 30 basket, 40c.; Cucumbers, 30 bush.,

large, \$3; do. for pickling, $\frac{1}{2}$ basket, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Onions, white, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl., \$2 25; do. red, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl., \$1 75; Celery, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. bunches, \$1; Endive, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz., 8c.; Carrots, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. bunches, 31c.; Parsneps, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. bunches, 31c.; Beets, do., 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Turnips, white, $\frac{1}{2}$ bush., 50c.; Egg Plants, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz., 50c. @ 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Squashes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz., 75c. @ \$2; Pumpkins $\frac{1}{2}$ doz., 75c. @ \$1; Green Peppers, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl., \$2 75c.; Capsicums, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen bunches, 31c.

FRUIT.—Apples, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl., \$2 @ \$3 50; Pears, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl., \$3 @ \$5; Quinces, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl., \$2 @ \$2 50; Grapes, (Isabella), $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 10c. @ 15c.; Plums, (Damson), $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$4; Cranberries, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$2 50 @ \$3; Musk-Melons, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100, \$5; Water-Melons, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100, \$7 50 @ \$10; Peaches, $\frac{1}{2}$ basket, \$1 @ \$1 25c.

There are some very fine Isabella Grapes now in market from Mr. Underhill's Vineyards, at Croton Point, which are retailed at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound. Grapes from Jersey are sold wholesale at 4 cents per pound. Apples will be very high in price this season, owing to the smallness of the crop. Good Greenings are sold for \$3 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. There are Spitzenbergs, Russets, Gilliflowers, Twenty Ounce Pippins, and several other sorts in market.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, Oct. 10, 1853.

The market was somewhat dull to-day, and though prices have not fallen much, there was less inclination to purchase at high rates. There were not quite so many cattle on hand as there were last week.

We noticed a considerable number of Pennsylvania cattle, some of which were in very good condition.

The Ohio and Kentucky lots are generally superior, and some of those from that region to-day fully sustained this character.

The numbers for the week are:

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street, A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.		ON HAND.
Beeves,	2,685	2,527
Cows and calves,	8	
Veals,	189	
Sheep and Lambs,	1,518	
Swine,	35	

BROWNING'S, Sixth street.

Beeves,	524	
Cows and Calves,	65	
Sheep and Lambs,	8,444	1,800

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.

Beeves,	215	100
Cows and calves,	120	

CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.

Beeves,	350	20
Cows and Calves,	40	
Veals,	40	

Sheep and Lambs, 3,800

The cattle at the Washington Yards are accounted for as follows:

New-York State cattle on foot, 199; do. by cars, 232. From Pennsylvania, on foot, 875; Ohio, on cars, 556; do on foot, 100; Kentucky, on foot, 111; Virginia, on foot, 106; from Illinois, on cars, 135.

The routes by which the above were forwarded are:

By the Harlem Railroad there were received 189 Veals and 1,518 Sheep; 177 Beeves, 33 Shoots, and 8 Cows.

By the Hudson River Railroad, Beeves, 800.

By the Erie Railroad, Beeves, 360; by the Hudson River boats, Beeves, 34.

The prices of cattle, according to the sales at the Washington Yards, are a little lower than last week; there is hardly half a cent per lb. difference, however. The rates may be stated as follows:

Inferior quality, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Middling, 8@8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Good and Extra, 9@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

If any reached 10c. they were very choice lots, and but a limited number brought 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Swine.—The price of shoots at this yard is 6c. @ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound.

Veals.—These sold at from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 6c., according to quality.

At Browning's the sales of sheep and lambs have not been very brisk during the past week, and prices are about fifty cents lower than last week's reports indicate.

McGraw reports sales of sheep at from \$2 50 each, as high as \$8. Very few, however, reached the latter figure. The sales during the week by this broker amounted to about 1600 head.

Lambs differ very little from last week's prices. He reports a few as low as \$1 50 each, and as high as \$5 50.

Cows and Calves at this market do not differ from the prices of last week.

At Chamberlin's, Beeves are quoted at from 7@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound.

Cows and Calves range from \$25@\$65; fewer bring the latter than the former price. Veals are quoted at from 5c. @ 7c. per pound, according to quality.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.

Pot, 1st sort, 1853..... \$100 lbs. 5 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ -

Pearl, 1st sort, 1853..... 5 50 @ -

Beeswax.

American Yellow..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 27 @ 28 $\frac{1}{2}$

Bristles.

American, Gray and White..... — 40 @ -

Coal.

Liverpool Orrel..... $\frac{1}{2}$ chaldron, 10 50 @ 11

Scotch..... — 12 @ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

Sidney..... 6 50 @ 6 75

Pictou..... 6 50 @ 6 75

Anthracite..... $\frac{1}{2}$ 2,000 lb. 6 —

Cordage.

Bale Rope..... $\frac{1}{2}$ chaldron, 7 @ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

Boit Rope..... — 12 @ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

Corks.

Velvet, Quarts..... $\frac{1}{2}$ gro. — 30 @ 45

Velvet, Pints..... — 15 @ 25

Phials..... 4 @ 12

Cotton.

Atlantic Ports. Florida. Other Gulf Ports.

Inferior..... nominal. nominal. nominal.

Low to good ord. " " "

Low to good mid. 10 @ 11 10 @ 11 10 @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Mid. fair to fair. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 @ 13

Fully fr. to good fr. — 12 — 12

Good and fine. — 12 — 12

Cotton Bagging.

Gunny Cloth..... $\frac{1}{2}$ yard, — 10% @ 11

American Kentucky..... — 12

Dundee..... — 12

Feathers.

Live Geese, prime..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 48 @ 50

Flax.

Jersey..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 8 @ 9

Flour and Meal.

Sour..... $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. 5 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6

Superfine No. 2..... 6 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6 50

State, common brands..... 6 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6 93 $\frac{1}{2}$

State, Straight brand..... 6 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7

State, favorite brands..... 7 —

Western, mixed do. 6 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6 93 $\frac{1}{2}$

Michigan and Indiana, Straight do. 6 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6 93 $\frac{1}{2}$

Michigan, fancy brands..... 6 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7

Ohio, common to good brands..... 6 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6 93 $\frac{1}{2}$

Ohio, round hoop, common..... 6 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6 93 $\frac{1}{2}$

Ohio, fancy brands..... 7 —

Ohio, extra brands..... 7 —

Michigan and Indiana, extra do. 7 —

Genesee, fancy brands..... 7 —

Genesee, extra brands..... 7 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 62 $\frac{1}{2}$

Canada, (in bond)..... —

Brandywine..... 7 06 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

Georgetown..... 7 06 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

Petersburgh City..... 7 06 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

Richmond County..... 6 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6 93 $\frac{1}{2}$

Alexandria..... 6 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6 93 $\frac{1}{2}$

Baltimore, Howard Street..... 6 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6 93 $\frac{1}{2}$

Rye Flour..... —

Corn Meal, Jersey..... 4 —

Corn Meal, Brandywine..... 4 25 @ 4 37 $\frac{1}{2}$

Corn Meal, Brandywine..... $\frac{1}{2}$ punch. 18 25 @ -

Grain.

Wheat, White Genesee..... $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. 1 54 @ 1 60

Wheat, do., Canada (in bond)..... 1 48 @ 1 52

Wheat, Southern, White..... 1 47 @ 1 52

Wheat, Ohio, White..... 1 48 @ 1 52

Wheat, Michigan, White..... 1 53 @ 1 57

Wheat, Mixed Western..... 1 42 @ 1 44

Wheat, Western Red..... 1 30 @ 1 40

Rye, Northern..... 92 —

Corn, Unsound..... 84 @ 85

Corn, Round Yellow..... 86 @ 86 $\frac{1}{2}$

Corn, Round White..... 86 @ 86

Corn, Southern White..... 86 @ 87 $\frac{1}{2}$

Corn, Southern Yellow..... 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 88

Corn, Southern Mixed..... 85 @ 85 $\frac{1}{2}$

Corn, Western Mixed..... 85 @ 86

Corn, Western Yellow..... —

Barley..... 75 @ 84

Oats, River and Canal..... 46 @ 47 $\frac{1}{2}$

Oats, New-Jersey..... 42 @ 45

Oats, Western..... 48 @ 48 $\frac{1}{2}$

Oats, Penna..... 44 @ 46

Oats, Southern..... 49 @ 43

Peas, Black-eyed..... $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 bush. —

Peas, Canada..... bush. 90 @ 1 @ 21

Beans, White..... 1 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1 25

Hair.

Rio Grande, Mixed..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 20 @ 22

Buenos Ayres, Mixed..... — 19 @ 21

Hay, for Shipping:

North River, in bales..... $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs. — 70 @ -

Hemp.

Russia, clean..... $\frac{1}{2}$ ton. —

Russia, Outshot..... —

Manilla..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ -

Sisal..... —

Stun..... 6 @ -

Italian..... $\frac{1}{2}$ ton. 240 @ -

Jute..... 180 @ 187 50

American, Dew-rotted..... 155 @ 167 50

American, do., Dressed..... 160 @ 220

American, Water-rotted..... —

Hops.

1853..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 33 @ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$

1852..... — 27 @ 30

Lime.

Rockland, Common..... $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. — @ 85

Lumber.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Timber, White Pine..... $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic ft. — 18 @ 22

Timber, Oak..... — 25 @ 30

Timber, Grand Island, W. O..... 35 @ 38

Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine. (by cargo) — 16 @ 22

YARD SELLING PRICES.

Timber, Oak Scantling..... $\frac{1}{2}$ M. fl. 30 @ 40

Timber, or Beams, Eastern..... 17 50 @ 18 75

Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked..... — 35

Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked..... — 20 @ 25

Tallow.	
American, Prime.....	1 lb. - 11 @ - 11 ¹ / ₂
Wool.	
American, Saxony Fleece.....	1 lb. - 55 @ - 60
American, Full-blood Merino.....	49 @ - 53
American, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ Merino.....	45 @ - 48
American, Native and $\frac{1}{2}$ Merino.....	40 @ - 44
Extra, Pulled.....	46 @ - 48
Superfine, Pulled.....	42 @ - 44
No. 1, Pulled.....	38 @ - 44

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TILE MACHINES.—FOR MAKING DRAINING TILES OF all descriptions and sizes, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

WAGON WANTED.—SECOND-HAND, NOT MUCH worn. Two seats, and sufficiently light for one horse. A good harness would be taken with it. S. W. VAN NORDEN, 189 Water street.

FORTY PAIR OF COCHIN-CHINA FOWLS.—THE ORIGINAL stock (which has been kept pure) was imported by Dr. Gillespie, Vice-President of the Poultry Association of Philadelphia, of Mr. Baker, Keeper of Queen Victoria's poultry yard. For sale by STEPHEN O'GUERIN, Morristown, N. J. 3-5

PERUVIAN GUANO.—RECEIVED PER SHIP OCEAN QUEEN, first quality Peruvian Guano, No. 1 Superphosphate of Lime constantly on hand. Also, Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Field and Garden Seeds—the largest and most complete assortment to be found in the United States. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, N. Y. 1-4

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES.—BULLOCK'S PROGRESSIVE LIVE Power Presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New-York.

SPANISH MERINO BUCKS.—TEN SPANISH MERINO BUCKS, imported by the bark Charles A. Coe, from Malaga. The New-York growers of wool will find the pure Spanish Merino every way better stock to breed from than the overgrown French sheep. S. W. GOODRIDGE & CO., 34 Broad street.

IMPORTED SHORT-HORN BULL, WOLDSMAN.—FOR SALE, my imported short-horn Bull, WOLDSMAN, (11,056) bred by Mr. Topham of Spilsby, England. He is in color roan, and was born April 6, 1849. Got by Baronet (6753) dam via Eclipse (1849) &c. For particulars inquire of Mr. A. B. Allen, 189 Water street, New-York, or at my farm, one mile from Williams Bridge Station, Harlem Railroad. L. SPENCER.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE: WITH colored anatomical plates of the Male and Female Organs—never before published. Being a complete treatise, with a description of the causes, symptoms, and most certain mode of cure, of all the diseases to which they are liable from the secret infirmities of youth and mature age, arising from diseases in both sexes; with illustrative cases, certificates of the most unparalleled cures ever performed, testimonials from physicians, and editorial acknowledgments. Both married and single should read this invaluable work. No one should get married before consulting it. Those who have been addicted to self-abuse, or other excesses, can there find a certain cure without difficulty. Persons who are inclined to do so, before adopting any treatment, ought to know from its pages the superiority of his Paris and London treatment of diseases; by so doing they can avoid the imposition of quackery existing in cities. M. Lervmont is a regularly educated European physician and surgeon, and has for years, and is now devoting his time to the treatment of the diseases there mentioned from 11 A. M. till 8 P. M., and from 6 till 9 evenings, Sundays excepted. Any person sending 25 cents will receive a copy free of postage, or five copies for \$1. Address DR. LARMOY, 43 Reade street, corner of Broadway, or Box 71, Broadway Post-office, New-York. Sold by Garrett & Co., 29 Ann street; Stringer & Townsend, 223 Broadway, and J. C. Harriott, 1224 Broadway, New-York. 2-5

AMUSEMENTS.

FRANCONI'S HIPPODROME.—GREAT SUCCESS OF THE "Car of Flowers."—Every afternoon and evening, the representations will commence with the most magnificent pageant ever exhibited, the Car of Flora, the Pleasures of the Enchanted Island, La Course Grecque, Le Double Trapaze, Trial of the Postillion, Exercise of the Menage, La Perche Equipe, Scene of the Grecian Hippodrome, Rapid Flight of Ostriches, the Volatile Globes, Course des Minges, Grand Chariot Race, Mons. Chirinie's Dancing Horses. The trained Elephant Tom Thumb, four months of age, and thirty inches in height, will be introduced.

Prices of admission Boxes, 50 cents; Pit, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents; Season Tickets, \$50. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performances commence at 8. On afternoons doors open at 6; performances commencing at 2:45. Tickets can be secured at the following places: Western Hotel, Astor House, Lovejoy's, and Dodworth's Music Store. 2-7

CARRIAGE-MAKERS.

J. B. OLIVER & CO. LIGHT WAGON AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS, corner of Dock and Water streets (near Fulton Ferry), Brooklyn, Long Island. Light Wagons and Carriages of the latest and most approved patterns, made to order at the shortest notice. Terms reasonable. Timber and work warranted of the best quality.

Trimming, Painting, and Repairing of every description, done with neatness and dispatch.

Persons wishing to purchase are most respectfully invited to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

1-9

LIGHT CARRIAGES.—ISAAC FORD, COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE-MAKER, 115 Elizabeth street, New-York, has constantly on hand a great variety of Carriages of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, built under his personal superintendence, in the very best manner, and of the very best materials. Carriages from his establishment are now made in England, Paris, and Germany, and throughout the United States. Carriages will be built to order at very short notice, of any pattern, and on the most reasonable terms. 1-21 ISAAC FORD, 115 Elizabeth street, New-York.

CLOTHING.

THE BEST PLACE TO GET MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, ready-made or made to order, is at No. 81 Fulton street. At this establishment you will find a large assortment of fashionable ready-made Clothing: also a splendid assortment of Goods, which will be made to order in a style that cannot be surpassed.

2-30

I RA PEREGO & SON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, 61 Nassau street, New-York. 2-10

EXTENSIVE RETAIL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.— ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, New York, between Howard and Grand streets, invite the attention of their friends and customers to a very large and choice variety of entirely new and most desirable styles of fashionable Clothing, suitable for the season, among which may be found every article required for a gentleman's wardrobe. In Boys' and Children's Clothing, A. M. & Co. offer an assortment of great variety, comprising styles entirely new, and of materials of the most approved character. Work-made goods exclusively. The head-dress is a thing unknown in this our day and generation. Hats, therefore, have gone through a severe ordeal, and companies are formed to arrive at an alteration. The New Hat Company have discovered the philosopher's stone, and by calling at 146 and 148 Nassau street, in the Tract House, you will get a hat unsurpassed for elegance of style. Price \$3. One quality, one price, and no abatement. 2-7

T HE HEAD.—TO BE WITHOUT A NEAT AND ELEGANT head-dress is a thing unknown in this our day and generation. Hats, therefore, have gone through a severe ordeal, and companies are formed to arrive at an alteration.

The New Hat Company have discovered the philosopher's stone, and by calling at 146 and 148 Nassau street, in the Tract House, you will get a hat unsurpassed for elegance of style. Price \$3. One quality, one price, and no abatement. 2-14

DAGUERREOTYPES.

C. FARRAND, DAGUERREAN ARTIST, 807 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. SKY-LIGHT FIRST FLOOR. LIKENESSES TAKEN DAILY, IN EVERY STYLE OF THE ART. 2-15

DENTISTRY.

D R. CHARLES S. ROWELL, NO. 11 CHAMBERS STREET, New-York, confines his attention to the practice of Dentistry, in all its various branches. The improvements which he has introduced render them perfectly perfect for speech, mastication, and natural appearance. Perfectly incorruptible Artificial Gum Teeth.—These teeth have won the admiration of all who have seen them, and the warm approval and recommendation of all who have used or worn them. CHARLES S. ROWELL, No. 11 Chambers street. 2-20

D ENTISTRY.—TEETH FOR ALL—FROM A SINGLE tooth to an entire set—inserted by J. BUSKY, Dentist, 399 Broadway. Also teeth cleaned, filled, and extracted. Toothache cured. Charges moderate. Terms cash. 2-15

DRY GOODS.

T HE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE in New-York. THOMAS G. STEARNS, Importer and Jobber of Silks, Millinery, and Fancy Goods, (at net cash prices—time granted by adding interest,) No. 102 Broadway, New-York, has now in store, and is daily receiving and offering at the lowest prices, a complete assortment of goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, Marseilles, Florences, Venetian, Trimmed, Border, Bias, Taffeta, and Satin Ribbons. Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, Brocades, English Crapes, Crepe Lisse, Silk Crovats, Glories of all kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Bargees, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Handkerchiefs. The undersigned would invite merchants from the North, South, East and West, when in the city, to favor him with a call, and examine his stock before purchasing. THOMAS G. STEARNS, No. 102 Broadway, Between Liberty street and Malden Lane. 1-9

HAIR RESTORERS, &c.

P ROFESSOR ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, OR Medicated Compound for beautifying, curling, preserving, restoring, and strengthening the hair, relieving diseases of the skin, curing rheumatic pain, and healing external wounds.—Rounded by no geographical lines, the reputation of Barry's Tricopherous pervades the Union. The sales of the article of late years have increased in a ratio that almost exceeds belief. Professor Barry, after a careful examination of his sales-book, finds that the number of bottles delivered to order, in quantities of from half a gross upward, during the year 1832, was within a trifle of 950,000. It is unnecessary to repeat at length the evidence of the wonderful properties of the Tricopherous, which the public have furnished such an endorsement as this:—The cheapness of the article, and the explanations given of its chemical action upon the hair, the scalp, and in all cases of superficial irritation, first recommended it to the attention of the people. This was all that the inventor desired. Every bottle advertised itself. The effects of the fluid exceeded expectation. It acted like a charm. The ladies would not be without it. Country dealers in every section of the United States found they must have it; and thus was built up a wholesale trade of an extent hitherto unheard of as regards articles of this kind. The highest point has not yet been reached, and it is believed that the sales this year will be a million and a half of bottles. Depot and Manufactory, No. 29 Broadway, New-York. Retail price, 25 cents; large bottles, liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity. Sold by all the principal merchants and druggists throughout the United States and Canada, Mexico, West Indies, France &c &c. 2-8

A GREAT AND IMPORTANT END ACCOMPLISHED.—

Van Deusen's Improved Wahpene is now confidently and generally offered by the inventor, as one of the best modern specifics for the Improvement, Health, and Beauty of the Human Hair. Its faithful application will, on the head of Baldness, reproduce a fine and entirely new growth, and convert that which is gray to its natural and primitive color. This desirable change is effected by the action of the improved Wahpene on the roots or fibres, thereby aiding nature in restoring those healthy functions indispensable to the life and beauty of the Hair. This invaluable article consists altogether of vegetable substances, and is entirely free from mineral acids and alkalies. It is an article for the Toilet; also, this preparation is without a rival, cleansing the head from Dandruff and Scurf, and affording an efficacious remedy for nervous and constitutional headaches. Sold by the Inventor at the GENERAL DEPOT, 128 CHAMBERS ST., and by the principal Druggists of New-York and Brooklyn Cities, and those of the United States generally. 1-17

HORTICULTURAL.

L INNEN GARDEN AND NURSERIES.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, near New-York, offer their unrivaled assortment of the choicest Fruit and Trees, of all kinds, select and species, including the following: Shrub and Flowering Plants. They have a large stock of extra large sized Fruit and Ornamental Trees, the Pear, and others in a bearing state, and large Foreign and Native Grape Vines. Catalogues may be obtained at No. 197 Water street, New-York, or will be sent per mail to post-paid applicants who enclose stamps. N. B. The collection of Roses is unequalled. 2-8

T O NURSERYMEN AND PROPRIETORS OF GREEN-HOUSES.—The subscriber will furnish any quantity of Magnolia Trees, one and two years old, for \$25 per hundred, delivered in Savannah, Ga. Also, Plum Trees for \$50 per hundred. The trees will be well packed in moss, so as to be sent any distance with safety. All orders will be promptly attended to. G. T. DEAKE, Savannah, Georgia, August, 1833.

T REES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., FLUSHING, near New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit Trees, for the Orchard and the Garden; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Roses, for the Avenue, Lawn, or Cemetery; Vines for the Grapery, and Exotic Plants for Greenhouse culture. Catalogues may be obtained at No. 60 Cedar street, or will be sent by mail to all post-paying applicants enclosing a postage stamp. 1-21*

R ASPBERRY PLANTS, OF THE PURE RED ANTWERP, stock, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. The plants are all warranted, and in a thrifty condition, and will be delivered in New-York for \$50 per thousand. NATHANIEL HALLOCK, Milton, Ulster Co., N. Y.—P. S. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to, and no charge made for packing. Orders to R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, will receive prompt attention. 1-21*

F OR SALE AT THE SOUTH-NORWALK NURSERY. THE great "LAWTON NEW-ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY." Having procured from Mr. Lawton my stock of plants, I am enabled to offer them for sale as the true article. Also, plants of the white-fruited Blackberry, and the new, pure Red Antwerp Raspberry. We warrant all the plants we sell the pure and unmixed. GEORGE SEYMOUR & CO., South-Norwalk Nursery, Conn. 1-11

HOTELS.

C R AIG'S HOTEL, CORNER OF TWENTY-FOURTH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE, Opposite the Rose-Hill Stables.

J. C. KRAMER, Proprietor.

Drovers can meet with the best accommodation, and on the most reasonable terms, at this establishment. 1-10

F ARMERS' HOTEL, 245 AND 247 WASHINGTON STREET, between Robinson and Murray, New-York. Farmers, and the public generally, will find it to their advantage and convenience to patronize this house, it being in the immediate vicinity of the New-York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, Harlem Railroad, Albany, Newark, New-Brunswick and the California steamboats and steamship landings Boarding \$1 per day. WM. S. CHAMBERLIN & CO., Proprietors. 1-25

H UDSON RIVER HOUSE, 77 AND 79 ROBINSON STREET, New-York. Meals at all hours of the day and night. Oysters in every style. Also, lodgings, with single rooms. Also, the Hudson River Bull's Head Cattle and Sheep Yard, 70 and 72 Robinson street. Livery and Sale Stable. Horses and Carriages to Let. Horses kept by the day, week, or month on reasonable terms. 68 Robinson street. ELIJAH & JOHN P. CHAMBERLIN

P ATTEN'S HOTEL, CORNER GREENWICH AND WARREN Streets, New-York, a short distance from the Hudson River and Erie Railroad Depots. 1-14

HOUSE-FURNISHING.

C HIMNEY TOPS, MADE BY THE GARNKIRK COMPANY. Encaustic Tiles for floors, Vases and Statuary for lawns and gardens, &c, for sale by MILLER, COATES & YOUNG, 279 Pearl street.

D ENIERE, MAURITZ & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Patent Spring Mattresses and Iron Bedsteads, Nos. 63 and 65 Centre street, and 510 Broadway, New-York. There is scarcely an article in the household of greater importance than the Bed or Mattress. Those who know how much health and comfort depend on having beds that will carry off the heat and unhealthy effluvia of the body, need not be informed of their great superiority over those that confine it during the hours of repose in a debilitating and unhealthy atmosphere.

Public attention is particularly called to these Mattresses, as they remain perfectly free from insects, and are especially recommended for convenience, durability, and the prolongation of health and life.

The Iron Bedsteads, designed with best taste, of all sizes, and offered on the most reasonable terms. 2-11

C ABINET FURNITURE.—HENRY W. KINGMAN, FORMER partner of PHELPS & KINGMAN, having sold out his interest in that firm, has taken the store No. 434 Pearl street, where he will keep a large and extensive assortment of all kinds of Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, Feather Beds, Mattresses, &c., &c., at wholesale or retail; and by his long experience in manufacturing and dealing in Cabinet Furniture, he can offer to the public a greater variety on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in New-York or elsewhere. H. W. Kingman has also the right to manufacture and sell his New-York Patent Sofa Bedstead, the best article in use, which received the highest premium at the late Fair of the American Institute. He would invite his old friends and the public generally to call and examine his assortment. Particular attention paid to packing and shipping goods. 2-11

B ARKER'S CHEVEUXTONIQUE.—THIS IS AN ENTIRELY new article, concocted for the purpose of Preserving, Restoring, and Beautifying the Hair, and unlike most preparations designed for the same objects, it is free from all grease, so that its application cannot soil the most delicate fabric. As an eradicator of Dandruff, it is unequalled, while its infallibility in cases of headache, easing the most violent in a few moments, cannot fail to command it to universal appreciation. The Cheveuxtonique is for sale by all the respectable druggists and fancy stores throughout the city. The depot for its sale, wholesale and retail, is at BARKER'S Ladies' Hair-dressing Establishment, No. 49 Broadway. 2-13

ENAMELLED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—THE SUBSCRIBERS invite attention to their stock of Ornamental Furniture, with Bedsteads, Chairs and other articles, in various sizes, and of every kind, finished in any style to suit purchasers. Dealers, shippers and the trade supplied on liberal terms. Factory and sales-room No. 62 White street, three doors west of Broadway. [2-7] WARWICK & TURNER.

HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS, READ!—THE ATTENTION of those interested is respectfully invited to the extensive and valuable assortment of Bedsteads, Beds, Mattresses, and Feathers, now offered for approval and sale by M. WILLARD, 153 Chatham street, corner of Mulberry street. The quality of this stock, it is confidently asserted, cannot be excelled; and, as is the determination of the advertiser, to sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any dealer in the city, he solicits the visits of the public. [2-18]

MATTRESSES—HOTEL-KEEPERS AND OTHERS WISHING to purchase Mattresses, would do well to call at 196 Fulton street, up stairs, and examine some new kinds of Mattresses that the subscribers are manufacturing, which are considered by those who have used them to be equal to those made of the best hair, and can be afforded at a much less price. They are of a very healthy nature, and will not harbor vermin. They have manufactured the Mattresses for the last six years at Rochester, and have furnished several large hotels in Western New-York, where they have not failed to give satisfaction. [3-6] LAWRENCE & HOPGOOD.

IRON BEDSTEADS VS. BEDBUGGS!—500 IRON BEDSTEADS, which hold to occupy the space of a chair. 500 Iron Settees, proof against Yankee knives. Iron Chairs, Iron Hat Stands, and all kinds of Ornamental Iron Furniture, bronzed in a most beautiful manner. All kinds of Iron Fence and Verandah Work, made at very low rates. G. MAURER, Manufacturer, 178 William street, between Beckman and Spruce, N. Y. 2-26

HOUSE-FURNISHING AND MECHANICS' HARDWARE. M. DA COSTA & CO. offer for sale all articles in the above line cheap for cash. All articles warranted, exchanged or taken back. No. 203 Chatham street, opposite Division street, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FEATHERS, BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c., at CRAWBUCK'S, 338 Grand street, second door east of Essex street, cheap upholstery and feather store. The attention of families about purchasing is respectfully invited to the large and beautiful assortment of beds, mattresses, pillows, bedsteads, &c., &c., all of which have been reduced to low cash prices, and will be sold at such prices as to make it an inducement for all to call and examine the above stock previous to making their purchases. Goods sent to any part of the city, Brooklyn, or Williamsburg, free of cartage. Old beds and mattresses renovated and made over. W. CRAWBUCK. 4-16 338 Grand street, second door east of Essex street.

N. & J. BROWN, PAPER-HANGING, BORDER AND BAND- No. 30 Canal, and 61 Lispenard streets, N. Y. Constantly on hand, Band-boxes by the bale. Also, Grate Aprons, a large assort-ment. Rooms papered in the best manner, at short notice. 3-14

CARPETINGS—SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1853.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, 379 Broadway, (corner White street,) have received, per late steamers and packets from Europe, their large and extensive assortment of rich and elegant Carpetings, consisting of rich Mosaic Carpet, in one entire piece; rich Medallion Carpet, adapted to any sized room; rich Velvet Ambusson and Axminster Carpets; rich Tapestry and Brussels; English Thimble and Ingrain, entirely new patterns and designs. Of cloths from the best English and American manufacturers, of the best finish and design, patterns only to be found at our establishment, and all other goods usually found in first-class carpet stores, for sale on the most reasonable terms. Having given our orders and received our goods before the late advance in prices, we are enabled to offer our stock of goods full 10 per cent. less than those stores obliged to purchase at the advanced rates. Freely shown to persons favoring us with their patronage. 2-21

H. HYATT'S CARPET STORE—THE ATTENTION OF HOUSE-KEEPERS is respectfully solicited to the large and very extensive selection of fabrics and carpets. Orders can be sent at the warehousess of GEO. E. L. HYATT, Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl street. Mr. HYATT has also in store choice descriptions of Oil Cloths, some of which—the English Floor Oil Cloths—are eight yards wide; also Venetians, Mattings, Window Shades, &c., which are offered at exceedingly moderate prices. Mr. Hyatt believes he can sell his fabrics at as moderate prices as any other carpet-store in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. 2-7

INSURANCE.*

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED in 1824. Offices—No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front street, Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall street, New-York.

This Company have their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a surplus of \$30,000, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth, Justus S. Redfield, Phineas T. Barnum, John W. Amerman, Caleb S. Woodhull, Fordyce Hitchcock, Charles T. Cromwell, John C. Smith, Samuel P. Townsend, George Gilligan, John Eadie, Joseph M. Greenwood, Joel S. Oatman, Samuel F. Whiting, Robert C. Bell, John Greenwood, Jr., John N. Genin, George Burroughs, Henry Quackenboss, A. B. Miller, WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President. ALFRED G. STEVENS, Secretary. 1-29

FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF ONEIDA. CAPITAL \$200,000. J. W. BOUCK, AGENT, 73 Broadway. 1-43

G. GRANITE INSURANCE COMPANY, UTICA. CAPITAL \$200,000. J. W. BOUCK, Agent, 73 Broadway. 1-22

JEWELRY, &c.

MASONIC AND L. O. O. F. REGALIA AND JEWELS manufactured and kept on hand by E. COMBS, No. 244 Grand street, New-York. Also S. of T. O. U. Knights Templars, and all other fraternities, furnished with Regalia, Jewels, and every other article required. Embroidering in gold, silver, and silk, in embroidery, gold and silver Stars, Links, Tiaras, Princes, Gowns, Laces, &c., imported expressly for Masons and Theatrical Dresses, constantly on hand. Also, Rosettes of every kind made to order. Gilt Easies, Doves, Crooks, Spears, Tridents, Gavels, Pens, Keys, Staff and Banner Ornaments. Also, Ballot-Boxes, Blank Books, and Masks. Seals cut to order. Orders from the country promptly attended to. 3-6

C. LINHEER & CO., ARTISTS EN CHEVEUX AND Jewelers, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, were awarded the first premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, in 1849, '50, '51, and '52. All kinds of ornamental Hair Work set in gold. Ladies and gentlemen can have their own hair worked at the shortest notice. 2-14

LIVERY STABLES.

NORTHRUP & POST'S DRIVE AND SALE STABLES, corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-fourth street, New-York. The subscribers, formerly proprietors of the Rose Hill Stables, respectfully announce to their former patrons and the public generally, that they have taken the five new drive-and-park stables, capable of holding 300 horses, directly opposite the Hotel Head Hotel, and, by their efforts to please, hope to receive a fair share of that patronage which they so strongly solicit. R. K. NORTHRUP. N. POST. New-York, April 1st, 1853.

N. B.—New wagons and harness for the accommodation of their customers. 1-40

CUNCKLIN & HUGG, LIVERY STABLES, NOS. 63 & 65 Twenty-fourth street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, (office on Twenty-fourth street,) New-York.—Coaches, Light Wagons, and Horses to let on most reasonable terms. Horses kept by the day, week, or month. 1-40

MACHINERY, PATENTS, &c.

MASSACHUSETTS IRON WORKS.—HOOPER, THACHER & CO. Wrought and Cast Iron Railings, Balconies, Verandas, &c., 332 Broadway, New-York.—Iron Work of every description. Factory, corner Newark and Meadow streets, Hoboken. 2-17

LOUIS DRESCHER, PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER of the Bilstering Galvano Battery, Scientific Instruments, and Brass Finishes, (Columbian Foundry,) 43 Duane street, up-stairs, New-York.—Electro-magnetic instruments for medical use; magneto-electric machines without acids or liquids, diploma granted in 1852; galvanic batteries, constructed on the principles of Smeek, Daniell, Grove, Bunsen; magnets of all sizes; electric engines, telegraphs, and other apparatus for illustrating in schools; stereoscopes with diaphragms, and daguerreotypes; chemical scales and weights; instruments repaired, &c. 2-15

A MERICAL STAR WORKS.—SAWS AND FILES. SAMUEL D. WILLMOTT, Saw and File Manufacturer, Depot No. 3 Liberty street, offers for sale, on favorable terms, in quantities to suit—

Extra C. S. warranted Circular Saws, from 4 to 72 inches in diameter.

C. S. warranted Muly Mill Saws.

do. do. Mill and Gang Saws.

do. do. Cross-cut and Tenon Saws.

do. and extra C. S. warranted Pit Saws.

do. do. do. do. Spring, Hand, Panel, and Rip Saws.

C. S. and extra C. S. warranted Bileet, or Woodcutters' Webs of superior quality and make, at low prices.

C. S. Grafting Saws, C. S. Compass or Lock Saws.

Butcher's Bow Saws, extra C. S. warranted; blades extra tempered—really a very superior article.

Best C. S. Turning and Fellow Bars, bevelled backs, 6 to 36 inches.

Best C. S. Keyhole or Fret Saw Blades.

Superior cast steel Caine Knives.

American Star, C. S. and extra C. S. warranted Taper Saw Files.

Also, warranted Pit and Frame Saw Files.

Also, warranted Flat and Round Bastard and Mill Saw Files.

The preceding of his own superior and approved make, of cast steel imported from Wm. Jessup & Sons, and other celebrated manufacturers in Sheffield.

Also, by late arrivals, Invoices of C. S. blued and brass-backed Saws, C. S. and G. S. Hand and Panel Saws.

Wicks-backed Grindstones, from 10 to 70 inches diameter, imported expressly for manufacturers of surgical instruments, cutlery, &c.

English Saw Screws, Bright copper-eyed Vices.

English Bastard and Mill Saw Files.

Saws and Files promptly made to order, and old files recut. 2-19

ENGINEERING.—MESSRS. BOURRY & ROEDER, CONSULTING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, offer their services as agents for purchasing and superintending the construction of Steam Vessels, Engines and Boilers of every description; Saw, Flour, and Sugar Mills and machinery in general. Specifications, Contracts, and Estimates prepared. Plans and Drawings furnished. Specifications and drawings of Patents made, and Patents applied for, for the United States, and every country in Europe. Office, 333 Broadway, New-York.

KUMBEL'S PATENT MACHINE-STRETCHED LEATHER Banding.—The only Patented Band in the United States. They are made from the best oak leather, are thoroughly stretched, cemented, and riveted together, and made to run straight, and can be furnished of any length, and from one to thirty inches wide—single, double, or round—by addressing WM. KUMBEL, Patentee, No. 33 Ferry street, New-York. 2-14

ENGINEERING.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED to furnish specifications, estimates, plans in general and detail, of steamships, steam-boats, propellers, high and low-pressure engines, boilers, and machinery of every description. Broker in steam-vessels, machinery, boilers, &c. General Agent for ASHCROFT'S Steam Gauge; Allen and Noyes' Metallic Self-adjusting Conical Packing, Faber's Magnetic Water Gauge; Roebling's Patent Wire Rope for hoisting and steering purposes, &c., &c. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, 64 Broadway. 2-16

IRON AND STEEL—SANDERSON BROTHERS & CO. Sheffield, warranted Cast Steel. New-York. E. F. Sanderson. 16 Cliff street. J. B. Taft. 21 Doane street. Philadelphia. E. Frith. 42 Commerce street. New-Orleans. A. Robb. 34 Bank Place. 2-43

NE PLUS ULTRA.—WAX THREAD SEWING MACHINES. L. B. LARKIN & CO., Agents, No. 356 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt street, New-York.—The principal advantages of these machines over all others are these, viz.: It will sew with silk, cotton, or wax threads, the bottom thread is used dry, without gum or oil; it will sew light work or the heaviest seam to a cowhide boot equally well. It is simple in its construction, easily kept in order, and persons of ordinary mechanical genius can learn the whole process of running it in ten minutes. Manufacturers of any kind of work where leather and waxed threads are used, are particularly invited to call and examine. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. 2-19

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, BLOWERS, GRATES, &c. of all sizes, new and second-hand, constantly on hand. Also, Steam-Pressure Gauges, of all sizes and different kinds, and Water Gauges, at D. GRIFFIN & CO.'S, No. 47 Deary street. D. Griffin & Co.'s Patent Fuel-saving Apparatus. They are also prepared to set Steam Boilers and build Hot Air Furnaces, which will reduce the air temperature 20° to 23° par cent, from any other now in use, and obviating the necessity of the high chimneys deemed requisite in the old mode. Rights for setting boilers and building furnaces also for sale by D. GRIFFIN & CO., No. 47 Deary street, New-York. 2-14

DOUBLE-ACTING LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, CISTERNS and Well Pumps, Ship and Fire Engines, Copper-riveted Hose, and all sizes, Hot Cupplings, Cast Iron Fountains, &c. These Pumps, from their construction and light weight, are well calculated for factories, mines, railroad water-stations, breweries, tan works, steamboats, water-boats, family purposes, hot liquids &c. I also manufacture to order Village Fire Engines, with Double-acting Lift and Force Pump, light, easily handled, and worked by few men. The same pumps may be arranged as a stationary Engine, or to supply other Engines. Purchasers are invited to call and examine. The Cistern and Force Pumps are so arranged that they will not freeze if placed out-doors. They are made of cast iron in part. 2-22 G. B. FARNAH, 34 Cliff street.

F. AND G. WUTERICH, FRANKLIN STREET, NEW-HAVEN. Freight R. R. Depot, No. 5, Room 27, up stairs, N. Y.—Mechanists and Manufacturers of Confectioners' tools. N. H.—Also, small machinery and gear-cutting made to order at the shortest notice.

LEATHER HOSE FOR THE CROTON WATER, FIRE EN- gines, Ships, Steam-boats, Factories, &c. Auction House. Fire Buckets, Leather, Copper, and Brass Pipes, Couplings, Copper and Tinned Rivets, always on hand, and for sale by JOHN H. BOWIE & CO., Hose Manufacturers, 25 Ferry street, New-York. 1-20

FRENCH BURR, ESPOUS AND COLOGNE MILL-STONES, Mill Irons and Machinery of every description, at the Columbian Foundry, 45 Duane street. 1-26

G. WYNNE'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMP.—THIS PUMP HAS in every instance where exhibited in competition with other pumps, taken the highest awards—gold and silver medals and diplomas. It has been introduced to a great extent in Europe, Asia, and South America. Large orders are now being filled for Persia for irrigation. The proprietors of the British Patent, during the World's Great Exhibition in London, in 1851, offered to pay \$5,000 to the Mechanics' Charitable Association, if this pump did not exceed any pump of that size. We could not conceive of it by far exceeding any pump of that size, and the amount of one-third that of any plunger, piston, or rotary pump in use. The American proprietors have equal confidence, and are disposed to meet any party with any kind of pump on their own terms for a trial of respective advantages. That this is no vain boast, the following letters addressed to the inventor by some of the most respectable and extensive manufacturing houses in the United States, are considered sufficient evidence. SOUTH LEE, Oct. 1, 1851.

J. STEUART GWYNNE, Esq.—Sir: We have had running one of your twelve-inch Centrifugal Pump for something over a year, raising water for washing for five paper-mill engines. It has been running constantly night and day since it was started, and has not cost us one cent for repairs. We have had running also one six-inch pump for about six months; upon this we have not expended anything since it was started. The power required to operate these pumps is less than that used by any other apparatus for raising water which we have ever used: and where the pump is properly set up, it is but a fraction above the theoretical minimum of power required to do the work. We consider yours to be, for the use required in a paper-mill, decidedly the best and most economical pump that we have ever seen. Yours respectfully, OWEN & HURLBURT.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FALLS PAPER MILLS, BUFFALO, January 26, 1853.

MR. J. STEUART GWYNNE, New-York.—Sir: We have the Pump purchased of you in operation. It gives us great pleasure to say that of all pumps we have ever used in our business, this is the only one that has worked to our satisfaction. Previous to putting in this one, we had four cast iron lifting Pumps, of twelve-inch bore, and one rotary Pump in use, but they all did not answer the purpose. This one (your Centrifugal Pump) throws double the quantity of water, and with one-half the power to do that they did, and never refuses to do duty. Yours, B. BRADLEY & CO.

RUSSELL, January 20, 1853.

J. STEUART GWYNNE, Esq.—Dear Sir: We take pleasure in saying that your Centrifugal Pump works to our entire satisfaction, and that we consider it one of the most durable and economical Pumps in use.—Very respectfully yours, JOHN SMITH & CO. Per F. SMITH.

CAMDEN, N. J. Dec. 13, 1852.

J. STEUART GWYNNE, Esq.—Dear Sir: I reply to yours of the 16th, requesting our opinion of your Centrifugal Pump. We have now had in constant use for about three months one of your No. 3 Pumps, during which time it has worked to our entire satisfaction, throwing an amount of water equal to that given by our old pumps, of which we had three double-action six-inch cylinder. We draw the water 190 feet, with eight feet rise, and force it to 100 feet. We consider them equal to the pump we have ever seen, and will have great pleasure in showing and recommending it to all requiring such. We may add that we find a very great saving of power in driving this pump, employing a narrower belt for it than was used for each of the old ones. Signed, J. R. GREENFIELD.

TRENTON, N. J. June 29, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in giving you my opinion of your Pump. Last winter the enlargement of our canal made a great deal of pumping necessary. For this work ten of your pumps were procured and put in constant use, each worked by a separate steam engine. The water was mixed with mud and other foreign matter, and yet they all worked without stoppage or delay; and since the completion of the work, upon their being carefully examined and inspected, they were found to be in perfect order, requiring no repair. In fact, the pump is entirely free from friction. The pump is of great portability, and was constantly necessary to change their position, which was done with but trifling delay. For our work, or that of like character, I believe them to be better adapted than any other with which I am acquainted—so, as they have been of the greatest service, I can very confidently recommend them. J. G. STEVENS.

Resident Engineer Delaware and Raritan Canal.

HAMMELL MILLS, April 27, 1853.

MR. J. S. GWYNNE, New-York.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in saying that the Patent Centrifugal Pump, purchased from you in January last, is satisfactory to me in all respects.

For the amount of power employed, I am well satisfied it will throw more water than any other pump I have seen or used.

When it was first started it was driven with a Gutta Percha half-inch cord, but the difficulty of keeping the ends of the belt fastened induced me to substitute a cable of hemp twine, such as bundles of paper are tied up with, and for the past two months we have been driving this pump with this trifling cord. I use the Pump for bleach liquor, and it raised 27 feet at the rate of 40 gallons per minute. I will forward you an order for another Pump in a few days.

(Signed) Yours truly, E. N. COPE.

These Pumps are manufactured and sold by UNION POWER CO. of U. S. 49 Deary street, New-York. 2-6

CHARLES LEHMAN, MECHANICAL ENGINEER AND DESIGNER, 65 Chatham street, (Chatham Bank Building,) New-York.—Specifications, Estimates, and Contracts made for steam-engines, pumps, presses, tools, &c., &c. Patent Drawings, sectional and perspective views, working plans for inventions and models, &c., &c., executed with neatness and dispatch. 2-6

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS-CHAIN PUMPS. Chain Pumps, Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c. R. L. ALLEN, 169 and 191 Water street, New-York.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

NEW-YORK MARBLED IRON WORKS.

OFFICE, No. 413 BROADWAY.

(Corner of Lispenard street.)

Manufactury, corner of 6th Avenue and Forty-seventh street.
THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF MARBLED IRON MANTELS, Table Tops, Columns, Plasters, Clock Cases, Fancy Articles, &c., representing the choicest varieties of Marble. Also, Window Lintels, Sills, Balconies, and other castings for buildings of every description.

The above Company beg leave to call the attention of Architects, Builders, and the public generally, to their assortment of MARBLED CAST IRON MANTELS, and other articles, which they are now manufacturing on the most enlarged scale; the beauty and design of which, and their exquisite finish, have never been equalled, and cannot be excelled. Their exact imitations of the finest varieties of Marble, such as Egyptian, Sienna, Brocatelle, Verd, &c., has elicited the unqualified commendation of connoisseurs in Marbles, and established their popularity with the public.

Some of the advantages of this discovery consist in its capability of withstanding a high heat, of resisting acids and oils, which stain and deface Marbles, and their CHEAPNESS, (being about one third the cost,) in comparison with all other kinds of Mantels; also the advantage of being packed and sent with safety to any part of the country.

The Marloring department is under the superintendence of Mr. E. DEEMING, who first introduced this invaluable discovery to the public, and demonstrated its practical utility and application to metals and other substances. Address orders and communications to CHARLES CROSBY, Secretary.

NICOLAY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS and Legs, Surgical Orthopædical Machines, Instruments, Trusses, Bandages, &c., 428 Broadway, second floor. 1-20

\$25 TO \$20 PER WEEK.—GOLD AND SILVER PLATE. Being about a new process, on jewelry and plated articles. A few ladies and gentlemen will be taught this lucrative and beautiful art. Can work at home, or suitable for traveling. No apparatus required. Call at No. 237 Hudson street, from 10 to 12, and from 3 to 4 o'clock. 2-13

SODA-WATER APPARATUS.—WILLIAM GEE, MACHINIST and Brass Finisher, also, manufacturer of the Premium Self-Acting Generators and Bolting Machines, at the Soda-Water Apparatus Manufactory, No. 58 Fulton street, 3d flr., New York. Draft Tubs, Bottles Moulds, Generators, Copper Fountains, Gasometers, &c. Jobbing done at the shortest notice. 1-18

MANUFACTURES.

WARNER'S PREMIUM FORCE PUMP.—THE CHEAPEST pump for wells, cisterns, steamboats, vessels, mines, factories, &c. It has taken the premium at the New-York State Fair, and two silver medals at the American Institute of Pennsylvania, and the Maryland Institute of Baltimore. For sale by A. W. GAY & CO., 118 Maiden lane. State and county rights for sale. 2-7

HUNT & SCOTT, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILROAD and Surveying Instruments, 53 Fulton street, (corner of Cliff,) New-York. All kinds of instruments repaired and adjusted on moderate terms. Instruments delivered and sent for. T. HUNT, R. SCOTT. 1-13

BROADWAY WIRE WORKS.—WINTERBURN & SILK WORTH, 430 Broadway, New-York. Manufacturers of Bird Cages of every pattern and quality; Safes, Wire-Fencing, Flower-Stands and Trainers, Wire Show-Frames, Refrigerators, Sieves, Riddles, and Screens; as also Wire Cloths of every gauge, which they offer to the public at liberal prices, and guarantee them as superior quality and make. The great success they have met with in their business leads them to believe that their efforts to please are appreciated. 2-18

THE NEW-YORK SCALEMAKERS' CO. MANUFACTURE every description of Railroad, Warehouse, Floor and Portable Platform, Coal and Hay, Bank, Druggists', and Grocers' Scales. Patent Balances, Store Trucks, Fire-proof Safes, Cash Boxes, &c., &c. Weights graduated to foreign standards. Every scale made by them is correct, and warranted not liable to get out of order. Depot at GEORGE G. SHEPPARD'S, 187 Water street, where every description of scales may be obtained, and all orders promptly attended to. Manufactory, 123 Amos street, C. N. FARR. Scales repaired and regulated at short notice. 2-11

THE "COMPOSITE IRON RAILING," MADE BY THE Atlantic Railing Works, combines great beauty, strength, and cheapness. It is a wrought iron framework, connected by ornamental cast iron ties, melted on and around the structure itself. It may be made light and graceful like the wire railing, or heavy and solid like the cast iron. Railings for Steps, Streets, Offices, Cemeteries, &c., also, Verandas, Balconies, &c., for sale by GEORGE FOSTER, 338 Broadway, corner of Walker street, who is the only one authorized to sell this description of railing. 2-11

STAIRS, STAIRS.—STAIR, HAND-RAILING, THAT INTRICATE but beautiful branch of Carpentry, now worked and moulded by machinery (no pitch-board or pattern of any kind wanted) to suit any kind of stairs, circular or elliptical, in an accurate and unerring manner, and, for perfection and elegance, far surpassing hand labor, and at half the cost. Also, Church Pew Scrolls, Pew Capping, plain and fancy Stair Brackets, Newels, and Balusters, of modern and antique pattern, at 123 Grand street, New-York. Orders sent to 123 Grand street, three doors east of Broadway, from any part of the world, for any description of Stair Hand-railing, will be attended to in an incomparable manner, and with accuracy and dispatch, and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. 2-12

PORTABLE FORGES.—REMOVAL.—THE SUBSCRIBER, successor of E. Flagler, and sole manufacturer of Queen's patent portable Forge and Bellows, respectfully gives notice that he has removed his depot for the sale of said Forges to No. 210 Water street, (directly opposite his old location,) where, by the long-attested superiority of this portable Forge over all others for the use of blacksmiths, machinists, jewelers, dentists, coppersmiths, shipping, quarries, public works, &c., &c., he hopes to retain a continuance of past patronage. FREDERICK P. FLAGLER, No. 210 Water street. 2-22

RANGES AND HEATERS.—I AM NOW PREPARED TO supply those in want of a Cooking Range with one that is not only economical, but combines more conveniences for boiling, baking, &c., than any other in use. Also, the Etna Heater, for warming houses of any size. Apply to A. MCPHERSON, No. 33½ Water street. 2-40

SOLOMON S. REILLY, CAMPHENE AND LAMP MANUFACTURER, 126 Canal street, corner of Laight & El Dorado street, corner of Beekman, 167 Greenwich street, corner of Cortlandt; 215 Canal street, near Hudson. Camphene Distillery, corner of Ninth Avenue and Gansevoort street. Solar Lamp, Girandoles, Chandeliers, Bracketa, Candelabras; Lamps for Oil, Camphene, and Burning Fluid; pure Sperm, Solar, and Lamp Oil; Camphene and Burning Fluid, Alcohol, Spirits of Turpentine, at wholesale and retail. Orders by post or otherwise strongly attended to. 2-19

NEW-YORK BAG MANUFACTORY,

NO. 17 PLATT STREET, NEW-YORK.
GRAIN BAGS, HAM BAGS, COFFEE BAGS, SALT BAGS, BUCKWHEAT MEAL BAGS, SHOT BAGS, FARMERS' AND MILLERS' BAGS, GUANO BAGS.

Also, BAGS FOR HOMMONY, GRAHAM, FLOUR, OAT-MEAL, WINTER-SHEEP FLOUR; in fact, all descriptions of Flour and Meal Bags made up, and Printed, if required, with great care and dispatch. 3-16

The Proprietor would impress upon all parties in the habit of using Bags of any description, that they can be furnished at the Patent Sewing Machine's Depot, better made, at lower prices, and with greater expedition than they can be obtained in any other way. 3-16

OTTO & KELHER, MANUFACTURERS OF SURGICAL AND ORTHOPÆDICAL MACHINES AND INSTRUMENTS, TRUSSES, BANDAGES, &c., NO. 68 CHATHAM STREET, (SECOND FLOOR,) NEW-YORK. ALL KINDS OF INSTRUMENTS, TOOLS, AND SCISSORS MADE, REPAIRED, AND GROUND AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. 2-7

DANIEL D. WINANT, SUCCESSOR TO D. PENN, BILBOARD TABLE MAKER, NO. 73 GOLD STREET, BETWEEN BEEKMAN AND SPRUCE, NEW-YORK. EVERYTHING IN THE LINE FURNISHED AT 10 PER CENT. LESS THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY. TABLES, BALS, MACES, CUES, CLOTHS, BY THE PIECE OR YARD; GIBBS' ADHESIVE CUE WAX; SILK AND WOOLST WORSTED POCKETS; FRINGES; FRENCH AND AMERICAN PATENT CUE POINTS; CORD, POOL BOARDS, RULE BOARDS, ETC. IN SHORT, EVERYTHING IN THE TRADE ALWAYS TO BE HAD. SPANISH PINES. ORDERS BY LETTER, FOR NEW ARTICLES OR REPAIRS, ATTENDED TO AS PROMPTLY AS IF GIVEN IN PERSON. 2-21

M. J. FAMBACH & GALVAGNI, MANUFACTURERS OF FANCY LEATHER GOODS, FOR STATIONERS. NO. 14 NORTH WILLIAM STREET, NEW-YORK. 2-8

WIRE CLOTH AND SIEVES.—THOMAS C. MOORE, NO. 108 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW-YORK, MANUFACTURER OF BRASS, COPPER, AND IRON WIRE CLOTH, SIEVES, SAFES, BIRD CAGES, SUPERFINE BOILING WIRE COAL, SAND, AND GRAIN SCREENS, PAINTED WIRE WINDOW BLINDS, LOCOMOTIVE, BRUSH, AND STRAINER WIRE, ORNAMENTAL WIRE FENCE, BORDERING, &c., FOR GARDENERS, &c. 2-15

EVANS & MILLWARD, 90 DUANE STREET, NEW-YORK, MANUFACTURERS OF PAPIER MACHE GOODS, AND ORNAMENTAL JAPANNERS OF ALL KINDS OF METALLIZED WARE, PATENT ENAMELLED GLASS PAINTINGS FOR FANCY STORES, BEAUTIFULLY INLAID WITH PEARL PAPIER MACHE, PANELS FOR SHOPS, STEAMBOATS, AND PIANO FortES, PAPER PLATES, DO. MUSIC STANDS, DO. SMALL STANDS, PIECES, CLOCKS, PLATES, ETC. ETC. LADIES' FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AND LADIES LEARNING THE ART SUPPLIED WITH MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS. PORTMONEAUX, SEPAR CASES, CARD CASES, &c., SUPPLIED TO THE TRADE. THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS THE LARGEST OF ITS KIND IN THE UNION, AND WORK CAN BE PRODUCED IN IT EQUAL TO ANY FROM THE EUROPEAN MARKETS, EITHER AS REGARDS BEAUTY OF TINTS OR EXCELLENCE OF PATTERN AND DESIGN. THE SPECIMENS FROM THIS ESTABLISHMENT, WHICH WERE EXHIBITED AT THE FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, WERE REWARDED WITH A GOLD AND ALSO A SILVER MEDAL, AND THEY WERE PRONOUNCED TO BE THE MOST SUPERIOR WORKS OF THE KIND EVER PRODUCED IN THIS COUNTRY. 2-15

MILLER'S PATENT IRON STAIR,

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON RAILING,

GRATING, SHUTTER, DOOR, BEDSTRAUD, AND IRON PICKET FENCE MANUFACTORY,

26 WEST BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD DEPOT. 1-11

JAMES S. SMITH, MANUFACTURER OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT, NO. 15 DUTCH STREET, NEW-YORK.—REGULATION CAPS, BELTS, KNAPSACKS, &c. THE SUBSCRIBER, IN ADDITION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF EVERY VARIETY OF CAP AND BELT ORNAMENTS, PLATES, LETTERS, FIGURES, &c., HAS FACILITIES FOR MAKING ALL ARTICLES FOR FITTING OUT COMPANIES, VIZ.: CAPS, BELTS, KNAPSACKS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, HORSE EQUIPMENTS, METAL AND WORSTED SHOULDER KNOTS, POMPOMS, FEATHERS, &c. THE PUBLIC AND THE TRADE MAY RELY ON ALL ARTICLES SOLD AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT TO BE OF THE BEST WORKMANSHIP, AND AT PRICES WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION. 2-7

FISH HOOKS AND FISHING TACKLE, NEEDLES, &c.—HENRY WILLSHER, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF NEEDLES, FISH-HOOKS AND FISHING-TACKLE, CONSISTING OF LIMERICK AND KIRBY SALMON, TROUT, BASS, PIKE, PERCH AND OTHER HOOKS; SALMON, LIME, AND TROUT FLIES; CORK AND WOOD FLOATS; FLAX, TWISTED AND PLAITED SILK, CHINESE GRASS HAIR, AND CABLE-LAI'D LINES; BOWED, SWIVEL, HOLLOW, AND PLAIN SINKERS; FLAX, AND SILK LINES READY FOR USE; SILK-WORM GUT; SHELLS; DOUBLE TWIST, AND STRAIGHT SINKERS; METAL SINKERS; MUSLIN, AND PLAIN REELS, NETS, ARTIFICIAL FISH; WALKING CANES, AND OTHER RODS; LOLLEY'S AND CHAMBERS' SAIL NEEDLES; PACK AND WILLSHER'S SUPERIOR SHARPS AND BETWEEN NEEDLES, &c. CHEAP FOR CASH, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT NO. 9 CEDAR STREET, NEW-YORK. N. B.—ORDERS PER MAIL OR OTHERWISE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2-40

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANTS AND OTHERS TO HIS EXTENSIVE STOCK OF VULCANIZED METALLIC RUBBER GOODS, CONSISTING IN PART OF—

COATS,	HORSE CLOTHES,	TOPS,	LIFE PRESERVERS,
CAPS,	HOSPITAL SHEETING,	DOLL HEADS,	
CAPS,	STEAM PACKING,	AIR BALLS,	
SOU'WESTERS,	MACHINE BELTING,	GLOVES,	
PANTALOONS,	BREAST PUMPS,	MITTENS,	
OVER-ALLS,	SYRINGES,	NAVY BAGS,	
LEGGINGS,	NIPPLE SHIELDS,	TRAVELLING BAGS,	
WADING BOOTS,	NURSING BOTTLES,	AIR BELLOWS,	
FISHING DO.	Piano COVERS,	AIR BELTS, &c., &c.	

BUYERS WILL FIND IT GREATLY TO THEIR INTEREST TO PURCHASE FROM FIRST HANDS, AND NOT PAY TWO OR THREE PROFITS. THE ABOVE ARE OF THE FIRST QUALITY—WARRANTED TO STAND ANY CLIMATE, AND ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER, BY D. HODGMAN, NEW-YORK INDIA RUBBER WAREHOUSE, NO. 27 MADLEN LANE, (FIRST CORNER FROM BROADWAY,) AND NO. 53 NASSAU STREET, FACTORY, TUCKAHOE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. 2-14

E. OLIVER, WIRE WORKER, NO. 25 FULTON STREET, CORNER OF WATER, UP STAIRS.—WOVE WIRE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; SIEVES AND RIDDLES; COAL, SAND, AND GRAVEL SCREENS; AND WIRE WORK OF ALL KINDS. ALSO, THE MOST INGENIOUS PATENT SELF-SETTING, REVOLVING RAT-TRAP IN THE WORLD. LOCOMOTIVE SPARK WIRE, &c., &c. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURER SUPPLIED WITH WOVE WIRE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AND AS LOW AS AT ANY FACTORY IN THE UNION. 2-24

WOOD & HUNTER, NO. 144 CENTRE STREET, NEW-YORK, MANUFACTURERS OF WROUGHT IRON PIPE FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF STEAM, WATER, AND GAS.

STEAM COCKS, GLOBE VALVES, FORCE PUMPS FOR STEAM, GLOBE " CHECK ENGINES,

GUAGE " ANGLE " STOCKS AND DIES,

UNION STOP COCKS, SAFETY " SCREW-CUTTING MACHINES,

UNION JOINT " FLANGE " BALANCE VALVES.

ALSO ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER. FIXTURES AND FITTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF STEAM, WATER AND GAS. 1-6

AXES AND HATCHETS MADE BY COLLINS & CO.

A. HARTFORD, THE ONLY GENUINE COLLINS' AXES. AN EXTENSIVE AND CONSTANT SUPPLY OF ALL THE VARIOUS PATTERNS AND SIZES OF THESE SUPERIOR GOODS.

ALSO, ADZES, CALIFORNIA PICKS, AND OTHER EDGED TOOLS, SUITED TO THIS AND FOREIGN MARKETS, FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS TO THE TRADE, BY THE MANUFACTURERS, AT THEIR WAREHOUSE IN THIS CITY. 215 WATER STREET. COLLINS & CO.

1-25

CHRISTIAN DIETRICH, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF GERMAN FANCY BASKETS. ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF CANE AND WILLOW WARE. 32 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK. RATTAN CHAIRS, BASKETS, &c., REPAIRED. 2-8

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL SURGERY WITHOUT THE KNIFE.—SAMUEL GILBERT, M. D., AFTER A LONG AND EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, AND NEW-ORLEANS, AND NEW-ORLEANS, WHERE HE INVITES PATIENTS TO CALL AND TEST HIS SKILL IN THE RADICAL CURE OF THE FOLLOWING DISEASES, MANY OF WHICH ARE DEEMED INCURABLE BY HIS BRETHREN OF THE FACULTY, WITHOUT INSTRUMENTS OF ANY KIND, VIZ.:

1. ULCERS AND TUMORS, CALLED CANCEROUS.

2. SCROFULA IN ALL ITS FORMS.

3. WHITE SWELLINGS, AND CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE JOINTS.

4. TUMORS, WENS, CARBUNCLES, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN.

5. CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE EYES, &c.

6. FEMALE DISEASES, OF HOWEVER LONG STANDING.

DR. GILBERT INVITES PHYSICIANS TO SEND PATIENTS THEY DEEM INCURABLE, AND, WITH THEMSELVES, FOR THEMSELVES THE POWER OF HIS NEW REMEDIES. OFFICES, FROM 9 A. M. TILL 3 P. M. 1-17

EYESIGHT.—E. S. FRANKS, SPECTACLE-MAKER, 52 BOWERY, (THIRD DOOR FROM THE BOWERY THEATRE.) OPTICIAN TO THE NEW-YORK EYE HOSPITAL AND EYE INFIRMARY. ADVERTISES HIS IMPROVED SPECTACLES TO WEAK SIGHT WITH UNERRING ACCURACY, AT A LOW PRICE, AND CHANGES THEM WITHOUT FURTHER CHARGE, IF NOT APPROVED OF. REFERENCES: DR. DUBOIS, WILKES, AND HALSTEAD, SURGEONS TO THE NEW-YORK EYE INFIRMARY; DR. STEPHENSON AND ROGERS, SURGEONS TO THE NEW-YORK EYE HOSPITAL; DR. HALSTEAD AND BULKLEY, PHYSICIANS TO THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL; DR. WOOD, LATE PRESIDENT OF THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE; DR. DARLING, ANATOMICAL DEMONSTRATOR AT THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE; DR. MOTT, DR. WALLACE, AND DR. DIXON, EDITOR OF THE SCALPEL. 2-24

THE EAR.—A. S. HEATH, M. D., AURIST AND OCULIST, DEVOTES HIS ATTENTION, FROM 10 TO 2, TO THE TREATMENT OF DEFECTS AND DISEASES FROM THE EAR, NOSES IN THE HEAD, SORE THROATS, AND ALL DISEASES PRODUCING DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS, WHICH SERIOUSLY RANKS FIRST. OFFICE, 40 HOWARD STREET, FIRST DOOR OF BROADWAY. 1-19

THE PURITY AND WHITENESS OF SKIN WHICH THE USE OF GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP PRODUCES IS PASSINGLY BEAUTIFUL. NOT A VESTIGE OF TAN, FRECKLES, SALLOWNESS, SUNBURN, PIMPLES, FROWINESS, ROUGHNESS, CHAPS, CHAFES, OR OTHER CUTANEOUS DISFIGUREMENTS CAN BE SEEN UPON THE SKIN WHICH IS FREQUENTLY WASHED WITH THIS MARVELLOUS COMPOUND. THE PUREST ALABASTER COULD SCARCELY RIVAL IN WHITENESS, SMOOTHNESS, AND BEAUTY THE COMPLEXION WHICH HAS BEEN BEAUTIFIED BY THE DERMATOLOGIST. IT IS, MOREOVER, DELICIOUS FOR SMELLING. GOURAUD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, CIRCASSIAN GEL, NOT ONLY POSSESSES THE WONDERFUL POWER OF IMPARTING A WIRY HAIR TO PLACES WHICH IT HAS FALLEN OFF. TRIAL BOTTLES, 25 CENTS EACH. GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE GIVES TO PALE LIPS AND CHEEKS A ROSSNESS SO PERMANENT THAT IT CANNOT BE REMOVED BY THE MOST VIOLENT RUBBING. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE IS WARRANTED TO UPROOT HAIR FROM LOW FOREHEADS OR ANY PART OF THE BODY. GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE WILL INSTANTANEOUSLY CHANGE RED, GRAY OR WHITE HAIR TO A BEAUTIFUL BROWN OR BLACK, WITHOUT STAINING THE SKIN. GOURAUD'S LILY WHITE IS MUCH PRIZED BY LADIES FOR FLUSHED, ROUGH SKIN.

CAUTION.—THE GENUINE PREPARATIONS OF DR. FELIX GOURAUD ARE ONLY TO BE HAD AT 67 WALKER STREET, FIRST STORE FROM (NOT IN BROADWAY). ADDRESS: T. R. CALLENDER, 88 SOUTH 23RD ST., PHILADELPHIA; BATES, 151 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON; GREEN, WORCESTER; GUILD, BANGOR, W. D. ROBINSON, PORTLAND, ME.; G. FARRELL, 26 ST. CHARLES ST., NEW-ORLEANS; E. H. HAYCRAFT, 90 4TH ST., LOUISVILLE; COUSE, DETROIT, MICH.; CARLETON & CO., LOWELL; YALE, BRISTOL; ALBERT PERRY, MANCHESTER; ISAAC POST, ROCHESTER; ROBERT CAMERON, BRIDGEPORT, CT.; McNARRY & BUCK, HARTFORD; GEORGE GREIG, NASHVILLE, TENN.; S. B. CROCHERON, M. D., CAHAWBA, ALA.; AND GENERALLY THROUGHOUT THE UNION.

DEALERS SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS FOR CASH. SMALL ORDERS EXECUTED BY MAIL AND EXPRESS. 2-14

GREAT DISCOVERY.—DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS CURED AT 80 PRINCE STREET.—DEAFNESS, IN A SHORT TIME, WITHOUT RISK OR PAIN; ALSO, PARTIAL AND TOTAL BLINDNESS CURED, AND NEAR, WEAK, AND IMPERFECT SIGHT RESTORED. THE NUMBER AND NATURE OF THE DISEASES WHICH ARE VICTIMIZED BY THIS CURE OF DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS, BY DR. LUTENBERG'S NEWLY-DISCOVERED TREATMENT, IS ENTIRELY UNPRECEDENTED. OFFICE, 80 PRINCE STREET, SECOND HOUSE EAST OF BROADWAY. HOURS FROM 10 TILL 4. ALL LETTERS MUST BE PREPARED, AND CONTAIN \$1 FEES, TO INSURE ATTENTION. 3-10

D. S. M. GIDDINGS' VEGETABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.—PANACEA FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, A SURE AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR SCROFULA, CRYSPILAS, DEBILITY, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, FEVER AND AGUE, &c. COUGH SYRUP, FOR COLDS AND ALL KINDS OF COUGH TENDING TO CONSUMPTION, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND DIARRHEA.—SYRUP SUITED TO ALL CLIMATES—A SURE AND NEVER FAILING REMEDY. LINIMENT FOR RHEUMATISM, CUTS, SPRAINS, BURNS, BRUISES, &c. WHOLESALE HERBALIST, SHAKERS' PREPARATIONS, EXTRACTS, SEEDS, BROOM, SWEET CORN, &c. 112 JOHN STREET. 2-8

DYE-STUFFS, DYE-WOODS, ACIDS, &c.—WILLIAM PARTRIDGE & SON, NO. 27 CLIFF STREET, OFFER FOR SALE, LAC DYE—50 CASES, 40 BBLs, FINE GROUND. SUGAR OF LEAD—30,000 LBs, BROWN. SUGAR OF LEAD—15,000 LBs, WHITE. COPPERAS—50,000 LBs. CUDBEAR—PRIME QUALITY. ORCHIL—FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN. ALUM—500 BBLs, CRUDE AND GROUND. WOAD—10 TONS. TERRA JAPONICA—50 TONS. CUTCH—18 TONS. FULLER'S EARTH—50 TONS. MANGANESE—20 TONS.

AND A FULLY AWARE OF ALL THE ABOVE. 3-20

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!—THOUSANDS WHO ARE SUFFERING WITH THIS DISTRESSING COMPLAINT ARE NOT AWARE THERE IS A MEDICAL CURE; YET IT IS SO, AND IS TO BE HAD OF THE PROPRIETOR ONLY. NO. 74 FULTON STREET, AT 50 CENTS A BOTTLE. IT IS A GERMAN MEDICINE, ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, AND PERFECTLY HARMLESS, YET CERTAIN IN ITS EFFECTS ON THE SYSTEM. IT WILL ALSO CURE DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY IN AN INCREDIBLY SHORT SPACE OF TIME, AND ANY KIND OF COLIC IN A MOMENT. THE FOLLOWING REAL CERTIFICATES, AMONG MANY GRATUITOUSLY RENDERED, CAN BE SEEN AT MY OFFICE, NO. 74 FULTON STREET.

CHARLES BRAEUTIGAM.

I TAKE PLEASURE IN CERTIFYING TO THE EFFICIENCY OF YOUR HEALTH SUCCEDEANUM IN RESTORING THE SYSTEM TO A HEALTHY CONDITION AFTER IT BECOMES DEBILITATED, AND CONSIDER IT ONE OF THE BEST REMEDIES FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA NOW EXANT. I HAVE TRIED IT IN MY FAMILY WITH THE MOST SATISFACTORY RESULTS, AND DO MOST CHEERFULLY RECOMMEND ITS USE IN CASES OF DYSPEPSIA OR GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM.

CHARLES BRAEUTIGAM.

I CERTIFY, WITH MUCH PLEASURE, THAT MR. CHARLES BRAEUTIGAM'S HEALTH SUCCEDEANUM HAS RELIEVED MY WIFE FROM A SEVERE ATTACK OF INDIGESTION, FROM WHICH SHE HAD SUFFERED FOR SOME TIME, AND RECOMMEND IT IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OTHER REMEDY WITH WHICH I AM ACQUAINTED.

F. J. K. MAYER.

NEW YORK, MAY 22, 1858.

NO. 138 PEARL STREET.

N. B.—TO LET SEVERAL FARMS AT DEAL, OCEAN TOWNSHIP, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J. ONE OF 76 ACRES, MOSTLY CULTIVATED; ONE OF 140 ACRES, PRINCIPALLY WOODS.

BIGELOW'S ALTERATIVE, A CERTAIN CURE FOR
dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, and all summer
complaints.—GEORGE W. BLEECKER, Proprietor, 28 Broad-
way, New-York.

NEW-YORK, March 22, 1852.

I have used "Bigelow's Alterative" in my family, and
have never found it to fail, when all other remedies adminis-
tered by and under direction of physicians have proved ine-
ficial. I think it a perfect corrective for dysenteric and
bowel complaints. GEO. W. BEEBEE, 47 Wall street.

UTICA, April 15, 1852.

We can add our testimony to that of others of its great effi-
cacy in our own case, when prostrated to an alarming degree
by bowel disease. It was the only medicine that gave relief
and one now always kept in the family. 2-21

EDITOR N. Y. BAPTIST REGISTER.

HYDROPATHIC AND HYGIENE INSTITUTE, NO. 15
Laight street.—This establishment having been en-
larged by the addition of the double house adjoining, can now
accommodate about one hundred persons. Special department
for the mechanical and surgical treatment of female diseases.
R. D. TRALL, Proprietor.

2-18 DR. J. L. HOSFORD, Assistant.

STAMPEDE MIXTURE FOR THE CURE OF FEVER AND
ague, and Chagres Fever.—This medicine is really vege-
table, and is prepared by Dr. Edward Bleeker, of this city.
It has never been known to fail to perfect a cure, when used
according to directions which accompany the bottle. Hun-
dreds of satisfactory certificates from persons of the highest
respectability can be produced, when desired by applicants.
Depot, No. 99 Broadway, Room No. 2, second floor, and sold by
druggists generally. 2-21

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE YET DISCOV-
ered.—Sargent & Co.'s Celebrated American Cancha-
gogue, or Health Restorative Compound has made effectual
cures in some of the most severe cases of dyspepsia, fever and
ague. Liver complaint, consumption, loss of appetite,
indigestion, and in fact all diseases arising from inaction of
the liver, and impurities of the blood. Many of these cases are
of long standing, which we will prove by certificates at our
office. We will warrant it to any person who will give it a fair
trial. Sold in Brooklyn by Mrs. M. Hayes, 175 Fulton street;
Thomas J. Hayes, 146 Atlantic street; Boswell & Livingston,
Williamsburgh, corner Grand and Fourth streets; J. W.
Smith, Hempstead, L. I. 2-19

SARGENT & CO., Proprietors, 31 Old Slip, N. Y.

THROUGH BY EXPRESS! THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT
THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT has been used
quite extensively in the stables of Adams & Co.'s Great
Southern, Eastern, and Western Express for curing gal-
loping, scratches, sprains, and bruises. It has proven very
effectual in curing many diseases. It has also been used on themselves
and their families, and they all speak of its healing and
remedial qualities in the highest terms. Some of our hostlers
got kicked, and badly cut and bruised on his knee; as usual
the MUSTANG LINIMENT was resorted to, and the soreness
and lameness was soon removed, and it was perfectly well in
three days. We have no hesitation in recommending it as a
valuable preparation, to be used externally on man or beast.
J. DUNNING,

Foreman of Adams & Co.'s Express Stable, New-York.
We take great pleasure in commanding the MEXICAN
MUSTANG LINIMENT to all our friends and customers, as
the best article we have ever used for sores, sprains, or galls
in horses. We have used it extensively, and always effectually.
Some of our men have also used it for severe bruises
and sores, as well as rheumatic pains, and they all say it acts
like magic. We can only say that we have given up
done the use of every other liniment.—J. M. HEWITT, Fore-
man for American Express Co., 10 Wall street; Haraden's
Express, 74 Broadway; Pullin, Virgil & Co.'s 16 Wall street;
Wells, Fargo & Co., 15 Wall street—Principal Offices, 304
Broadway, New-York, and St. Louis, Mo. 2-18

A. G. BRAGG & CO. Proprietors.

PAINTS, DRUGS, AND PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL
KINDS.—D. SARFATY, Commission Merchant, General
Importer, and Dealer in Paints, Drugs, &c., No. 176 Water
street, (near Burling Slip.) Constantly on hand and for sale
low:

Paris green, dry and oil, Dalley's Salve,
Chrome Yellow, do, do, S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla,
Chrome Green, do, do, Old Jacob Townsend's do.
Verdigris, do, do, White Wax, in casks,
Prussian Blue, do, do, Adhesive Ointments, &c.
White Lead, do, do, Varnish of all kinds,
Ultramarine Blue do, do, Fire Proof Paints,
Putty, in bulk and bladders, Indigo, &c., &c.

The subscriber, having the exclusive agency of several large
manufacturing establishments of paints, colors, &c., and for
the sale of many of the most popular medicines manufactured
in the United States, can offer to buyers greater inducements
and on more liberal terms than any other house of the kind
in this or any other city. An examination of his stock is re-
spectfully solicited. 2-20

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RESTAUR-
ant in the world, named Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Centre
and Grand streets, N. Y. containing twenty-six private
Supper-rooms for ladies and gentlemen, the entrance to which
is in Orange street; twenty Tent-rooms, after the Grecian
order, for gentlemen; a large Supper-room, which can ac-
commodate 150 persons, intended for parties, military or civic
companies; also the best Billiard Tables in the city, all fitted
up in a style of unsurpassed splendor. Wines and cigars of
the choicest brands. Messrs. TALLMAN & MAPES, Proprie-
tors.

Free Lunch, week-days, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.; on Sun-
day, Fish Chowder from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. 2-16

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Wall street. Room 13.

Sec. 1. Engineering.—Surveying and levelling of land, railroads and lines, and canals, designs and drawings of
topographical maps, building of bridges, machinery of every
kind, and the conduct of the same.

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views for any building, &c.

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maps, examining of mines and minerals, and the estimation of
same.

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and architectural objects, perspective views of engines and
steamboats, &c., will be accepted for lithography.

Scenery taken from nature. 1-11

FOR CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA.—TENTS, HAM-
mocks, Awnings, Bags, &c., manufactured by C. JOHN-
SON, No. 116 Maiden Lane, and No. 199 Hester street, New-
York, where every description of the above-named articles
can be found. All orders promptly executed on the most rea-
sonable terms. 1-9

JOHN H. WOODCOCK, IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF
Paris fancy goods, combs, brushes, perfume, &c. Fans,
silk guards, portmoneaux, wax beads, hair pins, jet pins, gilt
and jet bracelets, breast, scarf, and shawl pins. 38 John street,
(up stairs,) New-York. 1-17

JAS. S. BRADLEY & CO., GILDERS AND PICTURE FRAME
Makers. Agents for the sale of Gilt Moldings, French
Plate Looking Glasses, &c., 158 William street, corner of Ann
street, New-York. N. B.—Merchants' orders for cards prompt-
ly attended to. 1-21

Lorenzo Ventura, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Dealer in Wines, Liquors, and Segars, No. 143 Fulton
street, New-York. The bar is well stocked with the choicest
Wines and Segars. 1-7

FRISSARD PERE ET FILS CHAMPAGNE.—The under-
signed respectfully requests the attention of dealers and
the public generally to the superior merits of this Wine, which
is now introducing in this market. With a view to establish-
ing a reputation in this country equal to that enjoyed by them
in Europe, the proprietors, Messrs. FRISSARD PERE ET FILS,
guarantee that the Wines shall be of uniform quality,
and to the best now in vogue. An invoice is now landing
from ship John Spear, from Havre.

WILLIAM W. HINCKEN, 11 Old Slip,
Sole Agent for the United States. 2-21

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BRIDGEWATER PAINT, MANUFACTURED BY THE
Bridgewater Paint Manufacturing Company, New-Jersey.—The Company have now on hand a supply of this Paint,
which they offer to the public as the best article known for
roofs, decks and bottoms of steamers and other vessels, also
brick and wood-work generally; and from its sparkles
and fender-proof qualities, they can safely recommend it as the
best and most perfect protection for railroad and other bridges,
cars, depots, buildings, &c. The strongest testimonials of
its value, obtained from officers of the army, superinten-
dents of railroads, insurance companies, &c., and claims of ves-
sel painters, &c., may be seen together with specimens in
tin, wood, canvas, &c., at the depot of the Company. For
sale, dry, in packages of 200 lbs. and upwards, and in oil, in
kegs of 25, 50, and 100 lbs., by R. BOGERT, General Agent,
125 Pearl and 78 Beaver street. 1-23

PIANO FORTES.

EOLIAN PIANO FORTES, AT NO. 441 BROADWAY.—
A large assortment of Pianos from the celebrated houses of
Hallett, Davis & Co., Boston; also the well-known Instru-
ments of A. W. Ladd & Co., with a full supply of new and
second-hand Pianos, of various makers, for sale at very low
prices. Pianos to let. 1-22

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, No 441 Broadway.

PROVISIONS.

WHOLESALE FISH STORE—500 BBLS. SALMON, 2000
bbls. Mackerel, first quality, 2000 Small Packages
Mackerel, 200 bbls. New Shad, 500 half Shad, 1000 bbls. New
Herring, 300 bbls. New Herring, 1000 quarts New-Dried Cod-
fish, 500 Jars New Anchovies, 500 Kegs New Dutch Herring,
2000 Boxes New Smoked Salmon, 500 Kegs New Smoked Salmon,
500 Kegs New Soused Salmon, 500 Kegs New Spiced Her-
ring, Sword-Fish, Blue-Fish, Pickled Cod, Haddock, Halibut,
White-Fish, Sturgeon, Trout, Dun-Fish, &c.

For sale by NELSON WELLS & CO., 81 Dey street, between Washington and West,
May 13th, 1852. NELSON WELLS, 1-52 S. H. WOOD. 1-52

NELSON WELLS & CO., 81 Dey street, between Washington and West,
New-York. 1-52

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, 1-19 Stationers and Booksellers, 77 Maiden Lane.

REMOVAL—KIMBALL & BEESLEY HAVE REMOVED
their Boot and Shoe Store from 257 to 255 Broadway—
St. Nicholas Hotel—where they have constantly on hand a
general assortment of Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes,
of every variety. 2-3

SASHES AND BLINDS.

DOORS, SASHES, SASH DOORS, AND BLINDS.—The
subscribers keep constantly on hand a general assort-
ment of the best kiln-dried Door Sashes, Sash Doors, outside and
inside Blinds, Shutters, &c., &c., to be found in the market, and
would invite the attention of builders and others to the above
articles, which will be sold wholesale and retail at the lowest
market prices. Orders received by mail or otherwise filled
with dispatch. Sashes ready glazed or glazed to order at the
shortest notice. 1-19

IRA PORTER & CO., 1-18 8 Spruce street, a few doors from Nassau, N. Y.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS.—F. W. TUXBURY, NO. 15
Burling Slip, between Water and Front streets. Wholesale and
Retail Dealer in the above articles, would invite the atten-
tion of builders, shippers, and the trade generally, to his
large and general assortment of Kiln-dried Doors, Sashes,
and Blinds, manufactured of good stock, and in the best man-
ner. Glazed Sash Doors, Glazed Sashes, on hand or glazed to
order, all of which are offered for sale at reasonable prices.
F. W. T. C. connection with extensive manufacturers enables
him to fill orders at short notice. 1-18

STATIONERY.

WILLARD FELT, NO. 191 PEARL STREET, (NEAR MAI
den Lane,) Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Im-
porter and Dealer in Paper and Stationery of every descrip-
tion. Particular attention paid to orders. 1-16

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—FRANCIS & LOU-
TREL, No. 77 Maiden Lane, sell all articles in their line at
lower rates, at retail, or by the dozen.
Account Books,
Writing Papers,
Envelopes,
Notes, Drafts, Receipts,
Hotel Registers,
Sets of Books for Societies,
Writing Desks,
Scrap Books,
Shipping Receipt Boxes,
Patent Inkstands,
Tin Cash and Deed Books,
Bank-note Letter Writers,
States, Pencils,
Chessmen,
Perforated Boards,
Fancy Stationery in great variety,
Books ruled and bound to pattern,
Job Printing executed at low rates. Cards, Circulars, Bill
Heads, Checks, Receipts, &c. 1-19

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Booksellers, 77 Maiden Lane.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, &c.—PECK &
HOOPLESS, Manufacturers of Blank Books, Importers and
Dealers in Fancy and Staple Stationery of every description,
No. 139 Pearl street and 90 Beaver street, near Wall street,
New-York. Country Merchants supplied at low rates. Par-
ticular and prompt attention given to orders. 1-11

SCHOOLS.

NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—THIS
Institution was chartered by the Legislature of the State of New-York, for the purpose of presenting to agriculturists the means for acquiring a knowledge of the arts and sciences appropriate to their vocation; to prepare students for practical, active labor, by training the mind in a system which shall inculcate an intimate acquaintance with the sciences essential to agricultural success. To insure the development of the mind, and their application to the soil, the Legislature has required the purchase of not less than three hundred acres of land.

The Trustees, having accepted the trust confided to them by the Legislature, organized the State Agricultural College by the following appointments:

JOHN DELAFIELD, President of the College.

HON. JOHN A. KING, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

JON W. BACON, Secretary.

N. B. KIDDER, Treasurer.

At a meeting of the Board, on the 4th of June, a Report was
presented by F. Johnson, from a Special Committee on the
Formation of the College, declaring "that, after an examina-
tion of the Oneida Falls, in Seneca County, they are entirely satisfied that the price asked for it is fair value in
the market for farming purposes; that it is by previous
preparation, by position, and variety of soil, in every respect
adapted to the objects of the Institution; that the title is
perfect; and recommend that the chain of title be entered at
large on the minutes of the Board." &c. This farm is situated
midway between the market towns of Waterloo and Geneva,
in full view of Seneca Lake, and overlooking the village of
Geneva. Elevated about one hundred and five feet
above the lake, it is free from causes disturbing health. Its
soil varies from a strong clay to a sandy loam, presenting var-
ieties sufficient for testing by experiment every doubtful
quality in relation to soils, and to exhibit the most approved
system of cultivation.

The Trustees are prepared to receive, from farmers and
friends of agriculture, proposals for the Capital Stock of the
Institution, which will be distributed in shares of fifty dollars
each, payable 10 per cent. on subscribing, 40 per cent. on 1st
of July, 50 per cent. on 1st October.

The Trustees may be addressed (post-paid) at their respective
residences, as follows:

Hon. John A. King, Jamaica, Queens County; Henry Wager,
Westerville, Franklin County; B. P. Johnson, Agricultural
Rooms, Albany; Wm. E. Clinebeck, Dutchess County; N.
B. Kidder, Geneva, Ontario County; Jon W. Bacon, Waterloo,
Seneca County; Tallmadge Delafield, Geneva, Ontario
County; Wm. Buel, Rochester, Monroe County; John Dela-
field, Oaklands, Seneca County.

The officers of the College will endeavor to present subscription
books in each County, that the College, so entirely agri-
cultural and peculiarly the farmer's institution, may find its
support widely diffused throughout the State.

The President will, upon application to him, give all need-
ful information in relation to the ordinances, rules, and regula-
tions of the College, and the course of instruction to be pur-
sued.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOEL W. BACON, Secretary.

SAFES.

SALAMANDER MARBLE COMPANY.—SILAS C. HER-
RING, Wareroom, 313 Broadway; Manufactory, Hud-
son street, corner Thirteenth street, New-York. Iron Mantels,
Table-Tops, Columns, &c., marbled under the superin-
tendance of Mr. J. P. Williams. Financial and General Business Department, J. RUSTON. Speci-
mens may be seen at the Salamander Safe Deposit, 123, 131, and
139 Water street, New-York, and corner of Court and Jonathan
streets, Brooklyn. 1-12

PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME ELEVENTH OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST will hereafter be published weekly, and contain 16 large quarto pages, embellished with numerous engravings.

Mr. A. B. ALLEN, so long favorably known as principal editor of the *Monthly Agriculturist*, will be the superintending Editor, and Mr. O. JUDD, A. M., distinguished for his scientific and practical attainments, will be his associate. They will be assisted by a highly intelligent corps of agricultural writers, all of whom are either practical farmers, planters, stock-breeders, gardeners, or fruit-growers.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this periodical a STANDARD AGRICULTURAL WORK, which will convey to its readers weekly a large amount of information highly valuable to all interested in the culture of the soil.

This is the only weekly periodical of its kind published in the United States; and it will possess peculiar facilities for furnishing early reports of the produce, cattle, and grain-markets. These reports alone will be worth more than the cost of the paper to its subscribers.

The Editors are supplied with all the leading Agricultural Publications of this and foreign countries, and the readers of the Agriculturist may look confidently to its pages for all new and established improvements in modes of farming, stock-breeding, &c., &c. While adhering to scientific accuracy, our aim will be to make science entirely subservient to practice.

Our paper will be furnished to subscribers for less than four cents a number of sixteen quarto pages, and to large clubs for less than two and a half cents. Every number will contain suggestions for the treatment of soils, crops, stock, &c., which will often be worth to the reader more than the cost of the paper for a year.

Price of subscriptions—*invariably in advance*:

To single Subscribers,	\$2.00 a year,	\$2.00
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" do. " 5 do.	1.60 "	8.00
" do. " 10 do.	1.50 "	15.00
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Evry friend of agriculture is respectfully requested to act as agent in procuring subscriptions, which may be forwarded by mail at the risk of the publishers, if enclosed in the presence of the Postmaster.

ALLEN & CO.,
189 Water street, New-York.

N.B.—Subscriptions, advertisements, and all matters relative to the business part of the Agriculturist, should be addressed to Allen & Co., and all communications for the paper addressed to EDITOR OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

AGENTS WANTED.

NEWSMEN in the different towns in the country are requested to act as agents for this paper; responsible persons also in every district of the United States.

Very liberal commissions will be given to a few young men to act as travelling agents.

For further information address the publishers, or call at their office, 189 Water street, New-York.

BURRALL'S PRIZE REAPERS FOR THE CALIFORNIA Market—strong, simple, and reliable. Warranted of the best material and workmanship, expressly for that market. Made and sold cheap for cash by THOMAS D. BURRALL, Geneva, Ontario Co., and by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water St., N. Y.

A. DEMAREST, CARD AND SEAL ENGRAVER—DOOR Plates, and advertising Envelopes—Corner of Pine and Nassau streets, opposite the Custom House. 1-18

W. TRYON, ENGRAVER AND PRINTER, NO. 498 Broadway.—W. T. begs to inform the public in general that he imports a new style of Visiting and Wedding Cards from Europe, which are entirely different from any others in the city. Specimens can be seen by every arrival. 1-18

MILITARY GOODS.—JAMES H. LENT, SUCCESSOR TO Andrew M. Sherk, 121 Fulton street, between William and Nassau, manufacturer of all kinds of military caps, saddles, saddle-cloths: holsters, bridles, and plumes of all kinds made to order. Military companies about changing their uniforms, or new companies about forming, supplied with samples of the newest patterns, at the shortest notice, from the oldest place of the kind in the city. 2-10

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL-CASE.—F. A. MORRELL, General Undertaker, would inform his friends and the public that he furnishes every thing in the above line at short notice—gives unusual attention at funerals; and he assures those who may favor him with a call, that it shall be done with entire satisfaction.

N. B. Charge moderate. He invites attention to the Metallic Burial Cases, and expects by a strict attention to business to merit the approval of those who, through affliction, may need his services. Metallic Burial Cases and Wood Coffins, of every quality. Interments procured in all the cemeteries. 2-14

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HORSE MARKETS.

A. MOS SMITH, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLE, NO. 70 East Twenty-fourth street, New-York. 1-27

BULL'S HEAD SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLES, TWENTY-fourth street, West side of Third Avenue, N. Y. 1-34 A. S. CHAMBERLIN, Proprietor.

CHARLES GALLAGHER, LIVERY SALE, AND EX-Change Stables, 91 East Twenty-fifth street, N. Y. 1-10

FAGAN & GRAHAM, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLES, cor. of Lexington Ave. and Twenty-fourth street, New-York. F. & G. have at all times on hand the most select stock of Messenger and Abdulla horses, together with good draught horses. Horses at livery by the day, week, and month. 1-38

MISCELLANEOUS.

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WASHINGTON SMITH.

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HELVETIA AND LAFAYETTE GOLD MINING COMPANY, located at Grass Valley, California—organized July 7, 1852—is now in the full tide of successful operation; its veins are opened, being worked and highly productive; its mill is of great power, complete in all respects, and now working with the most satisfactory results, and its prospects for future success, founded upon actual experience, are of an unusually promising nature. There was taken out previous to Dec. 29, 1852, 100,000 lbs. of gold, the value of which is steadily increasing with each successive month.

It is by far the most successful mining company in California, and its Directors confidently anticipate quarterly dividends of not less than 10 per cent, commencing in October next. Dividends payable quarterly in October, January, April and July, at the office of the Company in Grass Valley, and at the agency office in New-York.

A few shares, and copies of the charter and by-laws, together with other particulars, may be obtained upon application to 2-15 DANIEL ADER, Agent, 107 Fulton-street, N. Y.

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